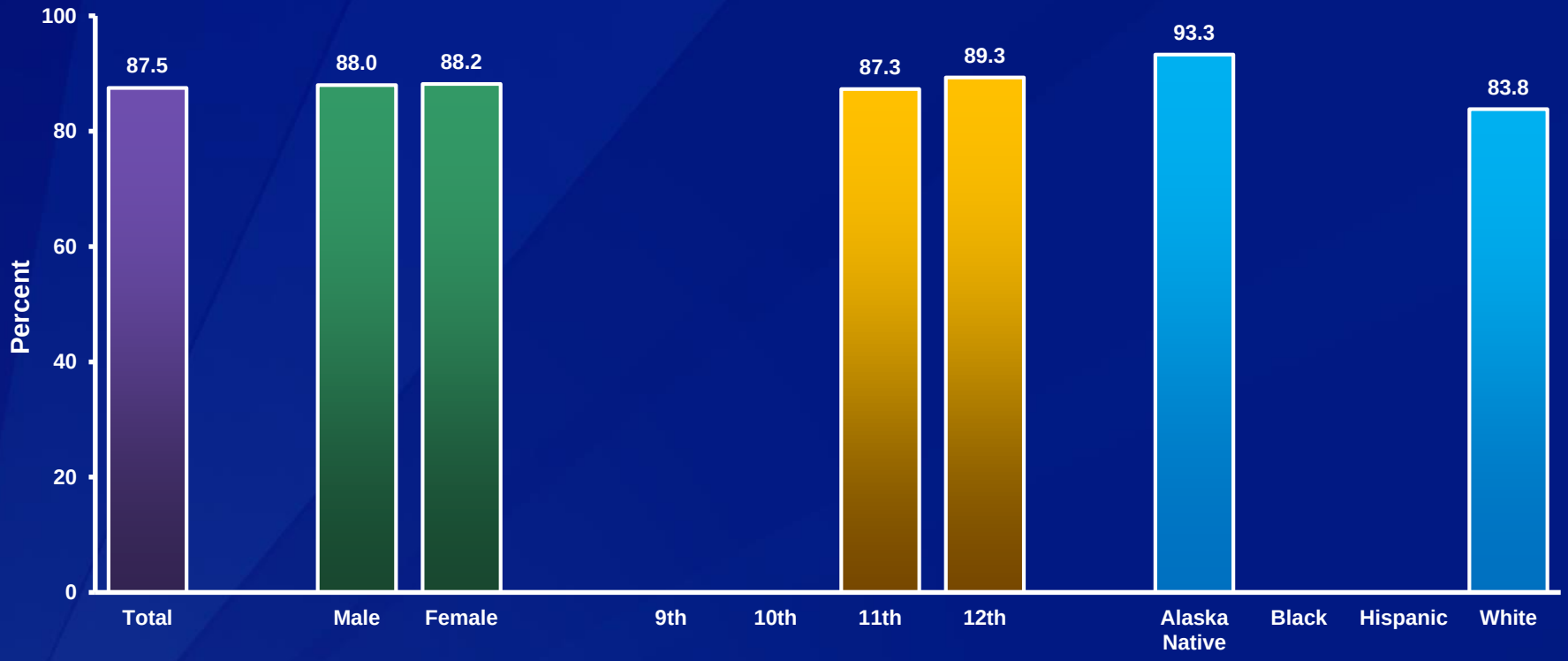
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

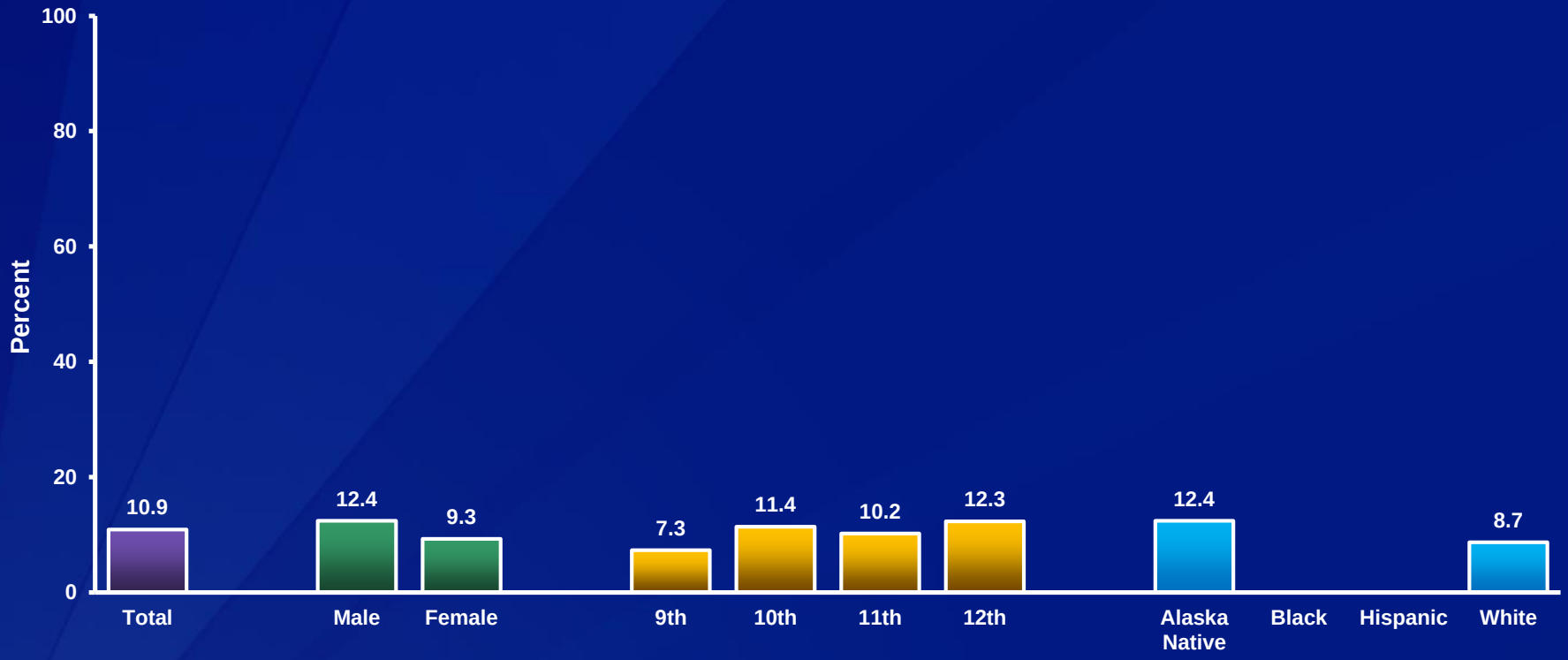
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* 2009-2015†

*Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*When riding in a car driven by someone else
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

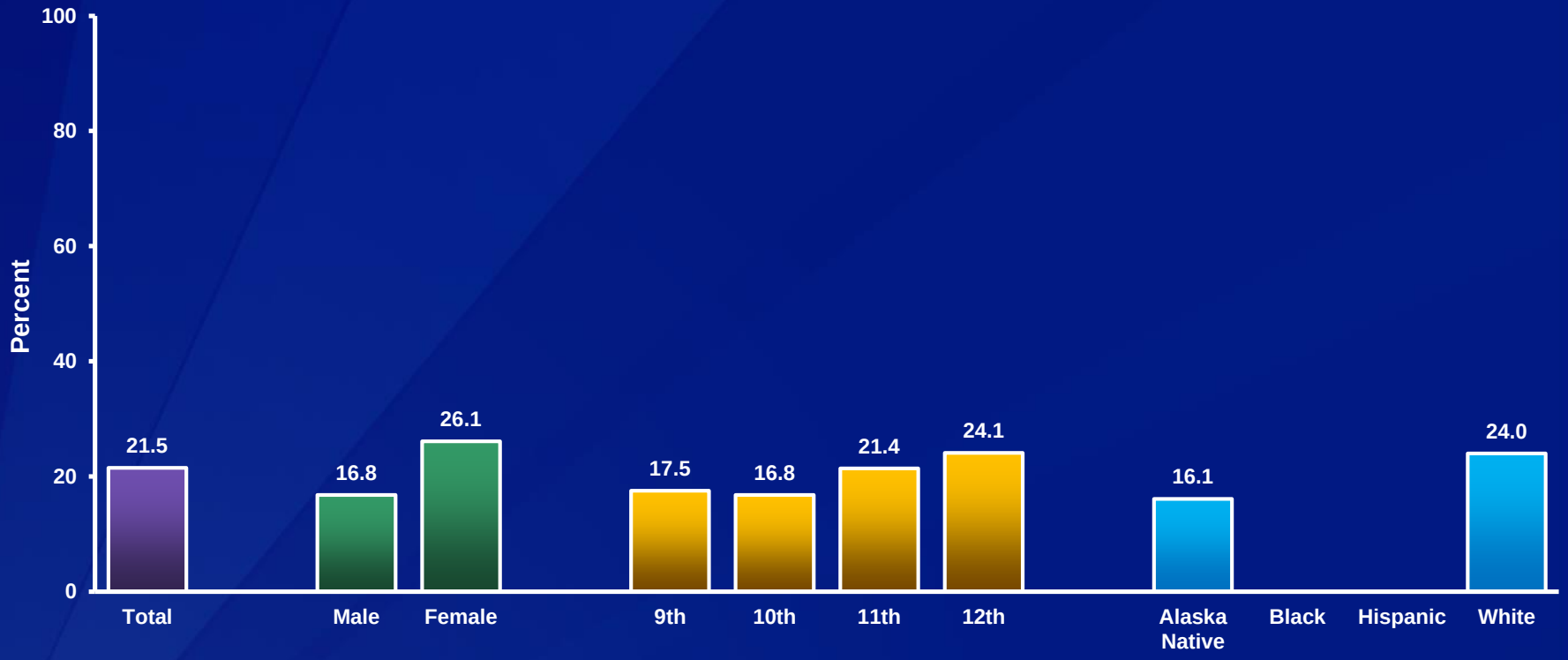
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 2009-2015†

*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

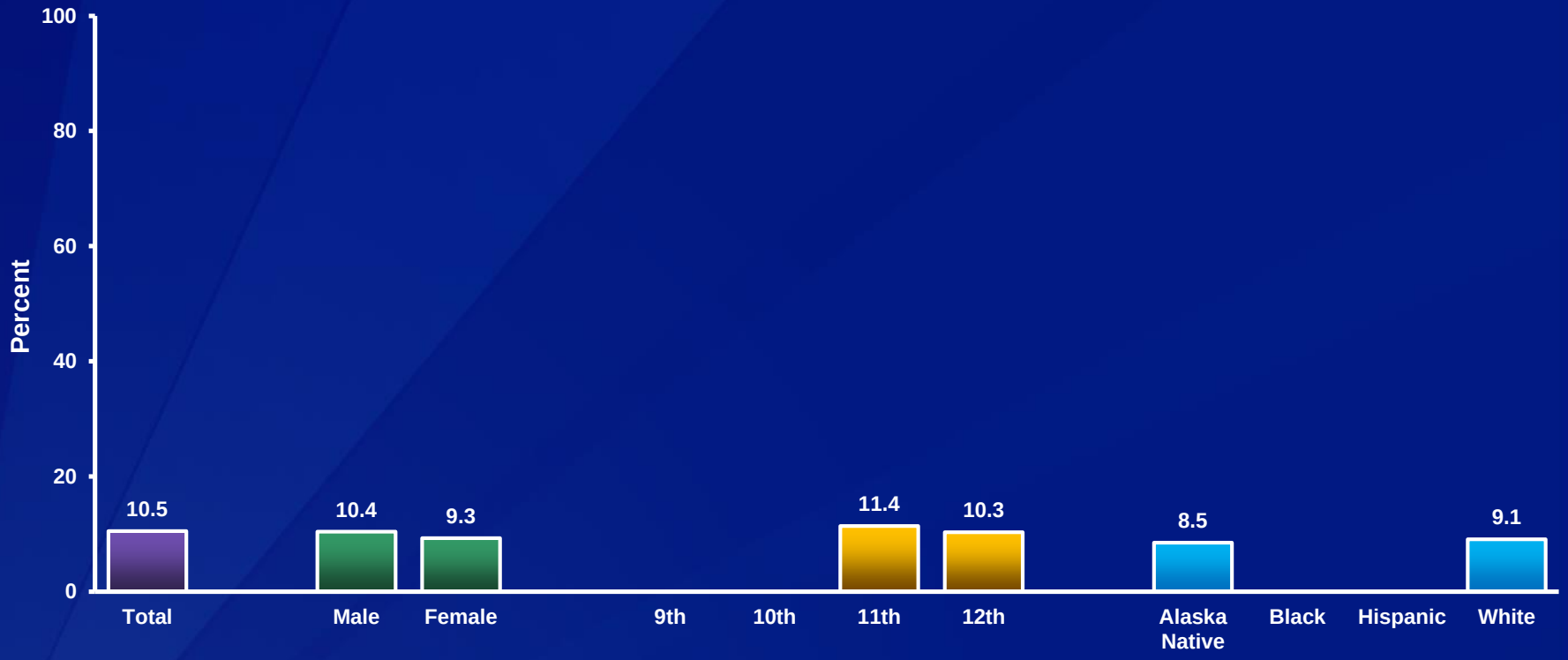


*In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2009-2015†

*In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove When Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

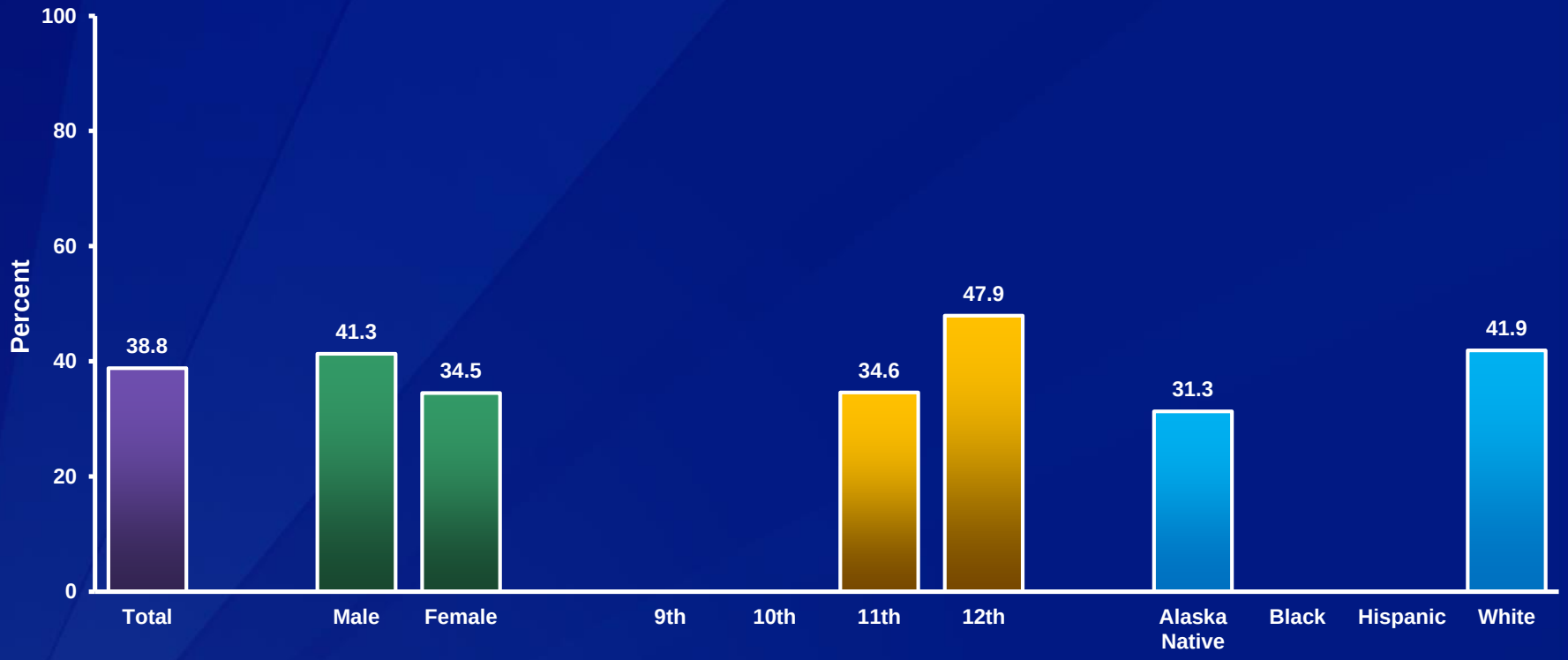
Percentage of High School Students Who Drove When Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2015†

*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†12th > 11th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

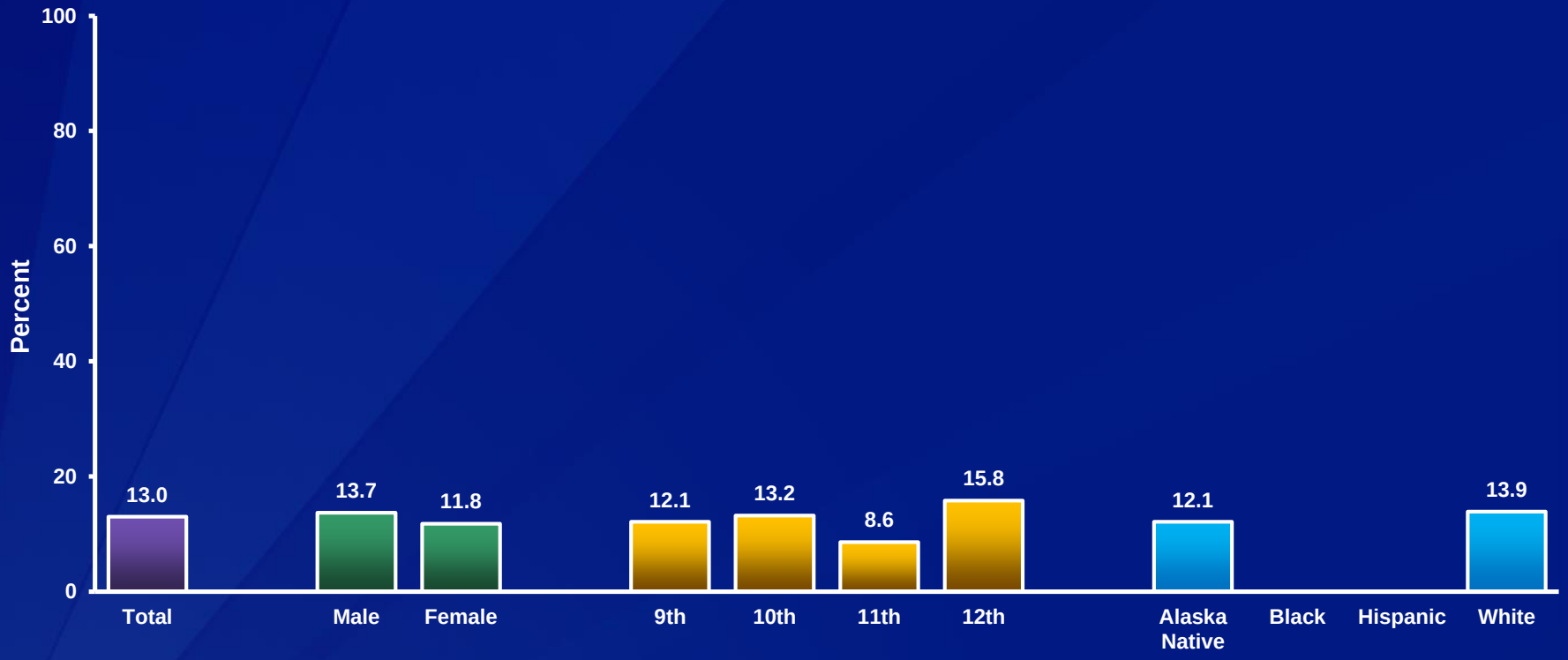
Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

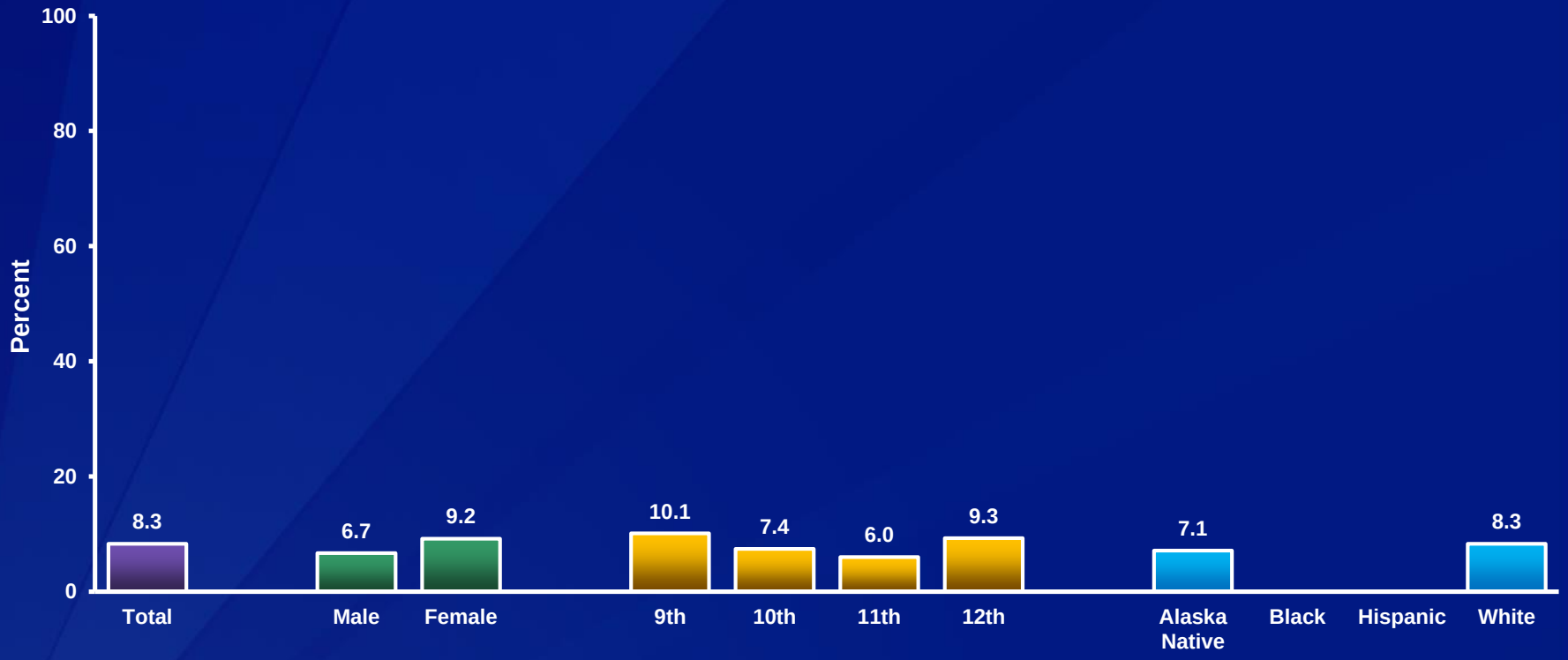
Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 2009-2015†

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

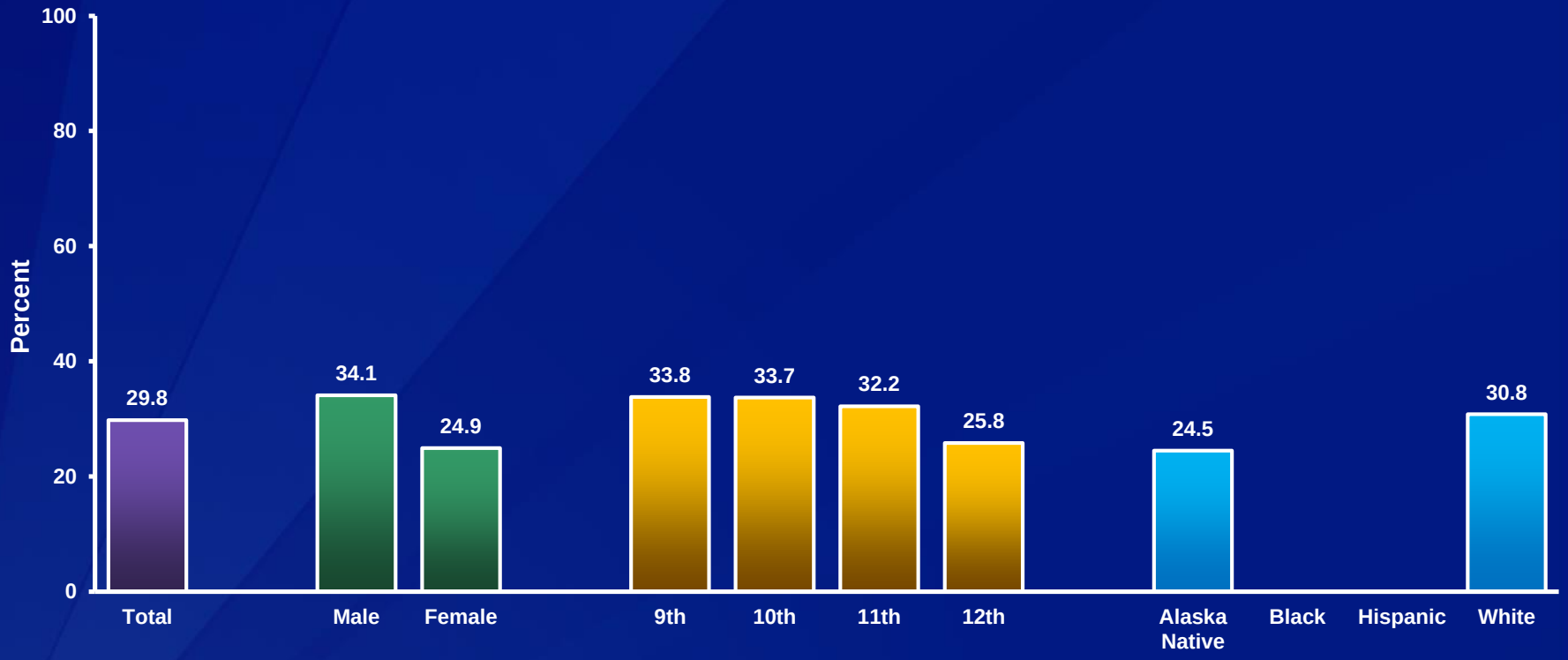
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* 2009-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

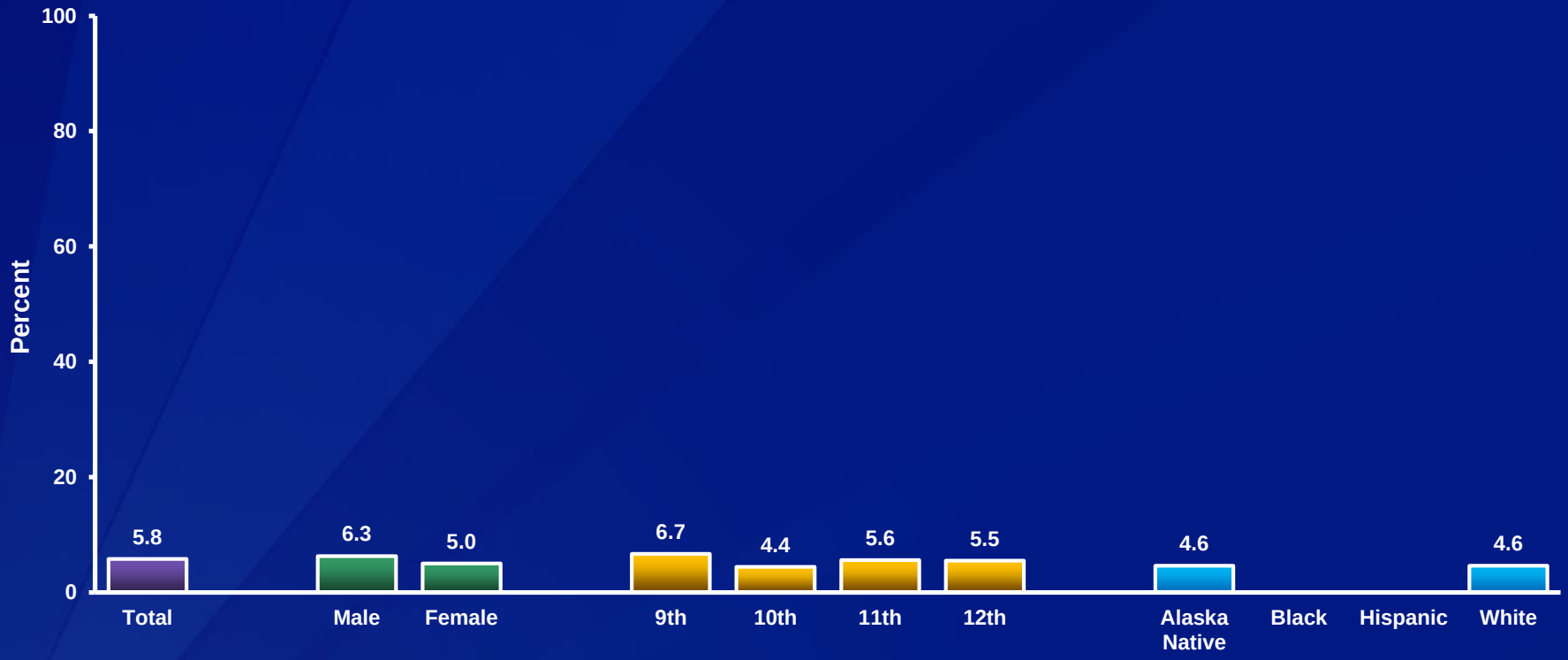


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 2009-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

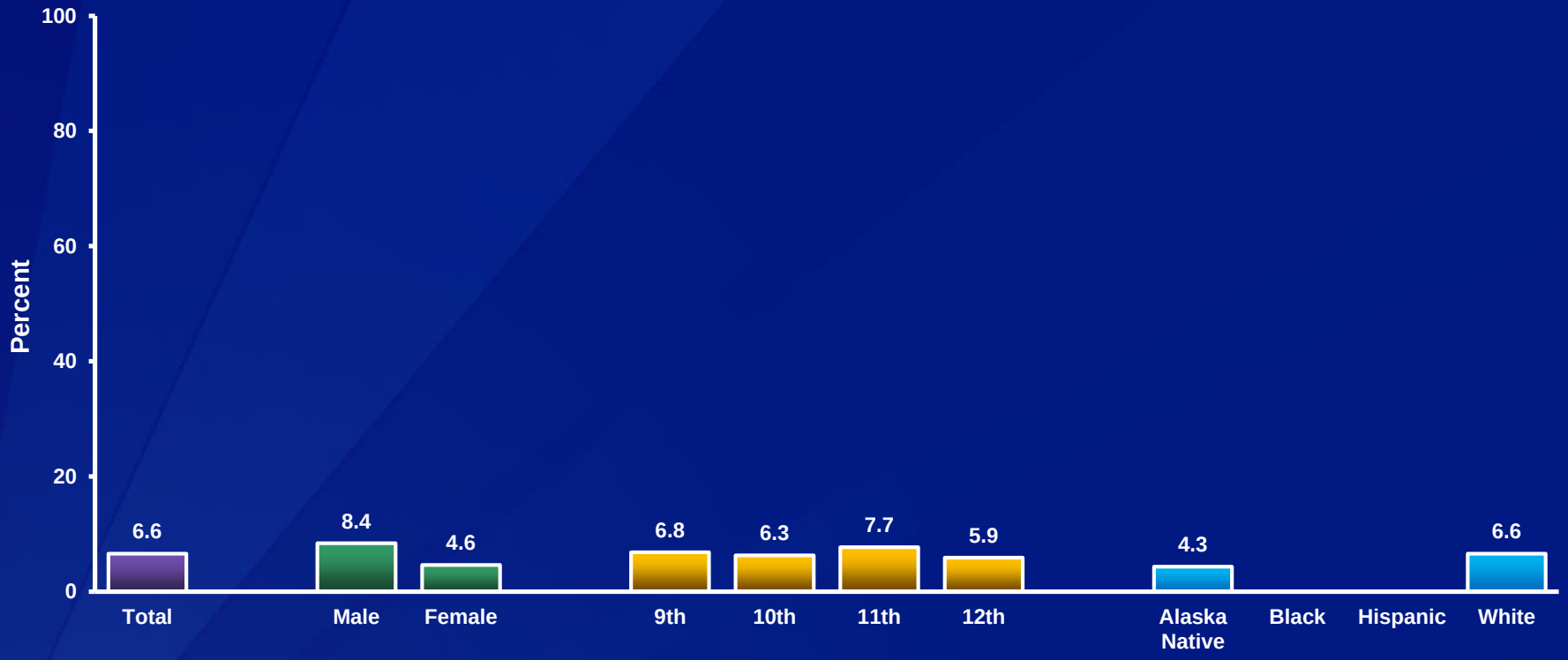


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* 2009-2015†

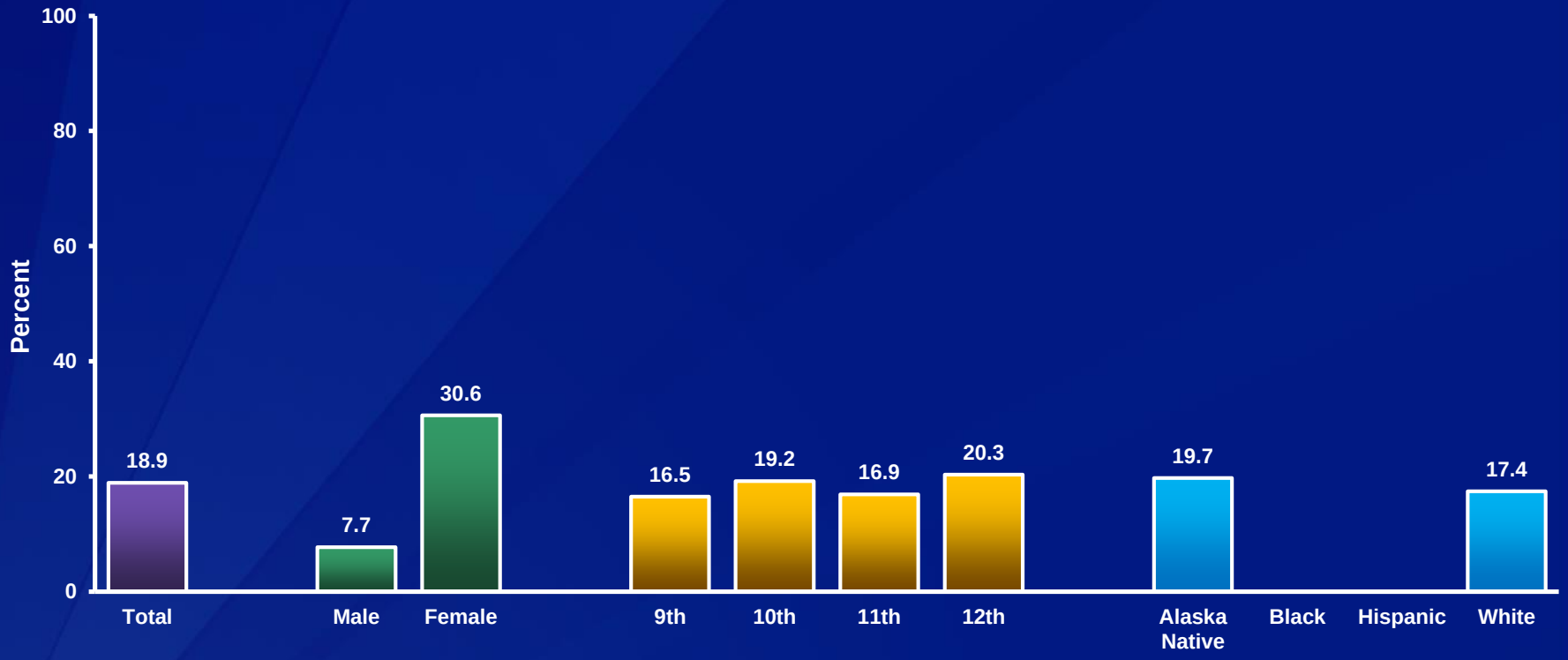
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*When they did not want to
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

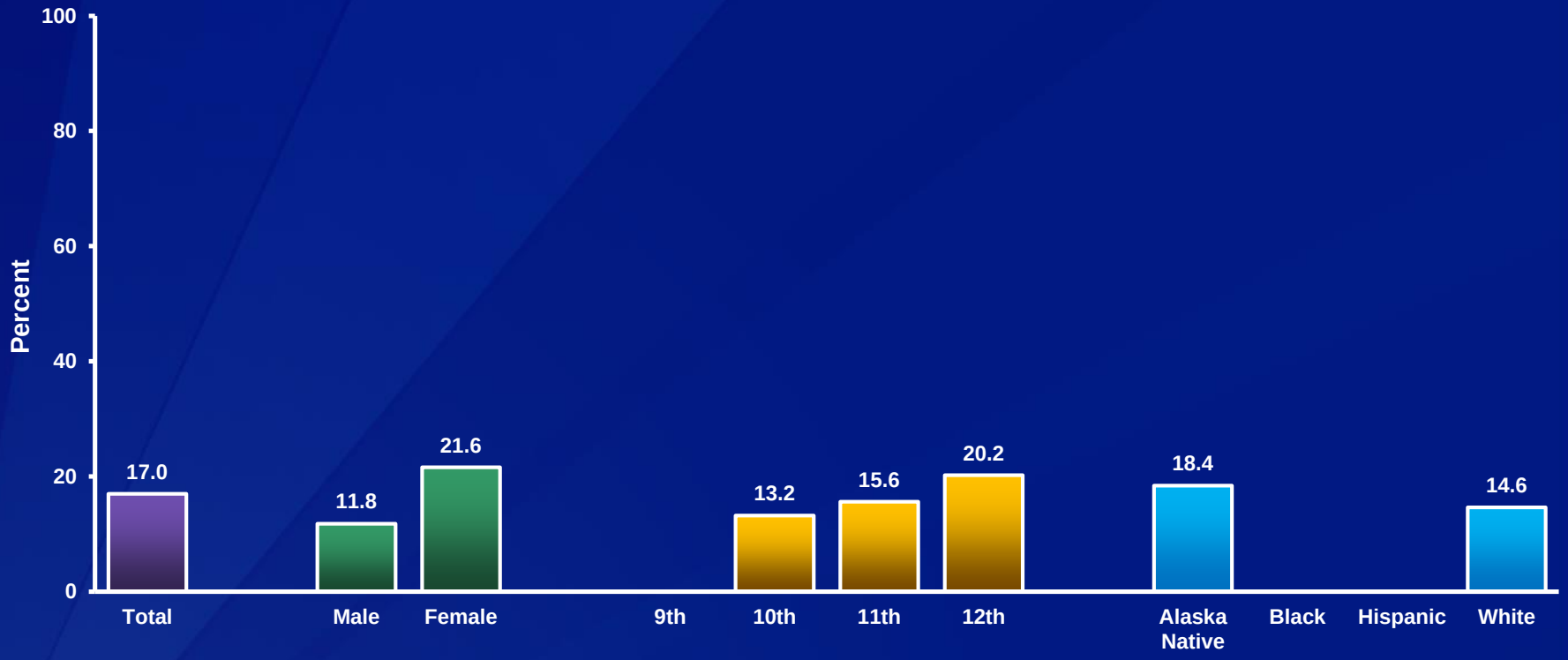
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2009-2015†

*When they did not want to

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

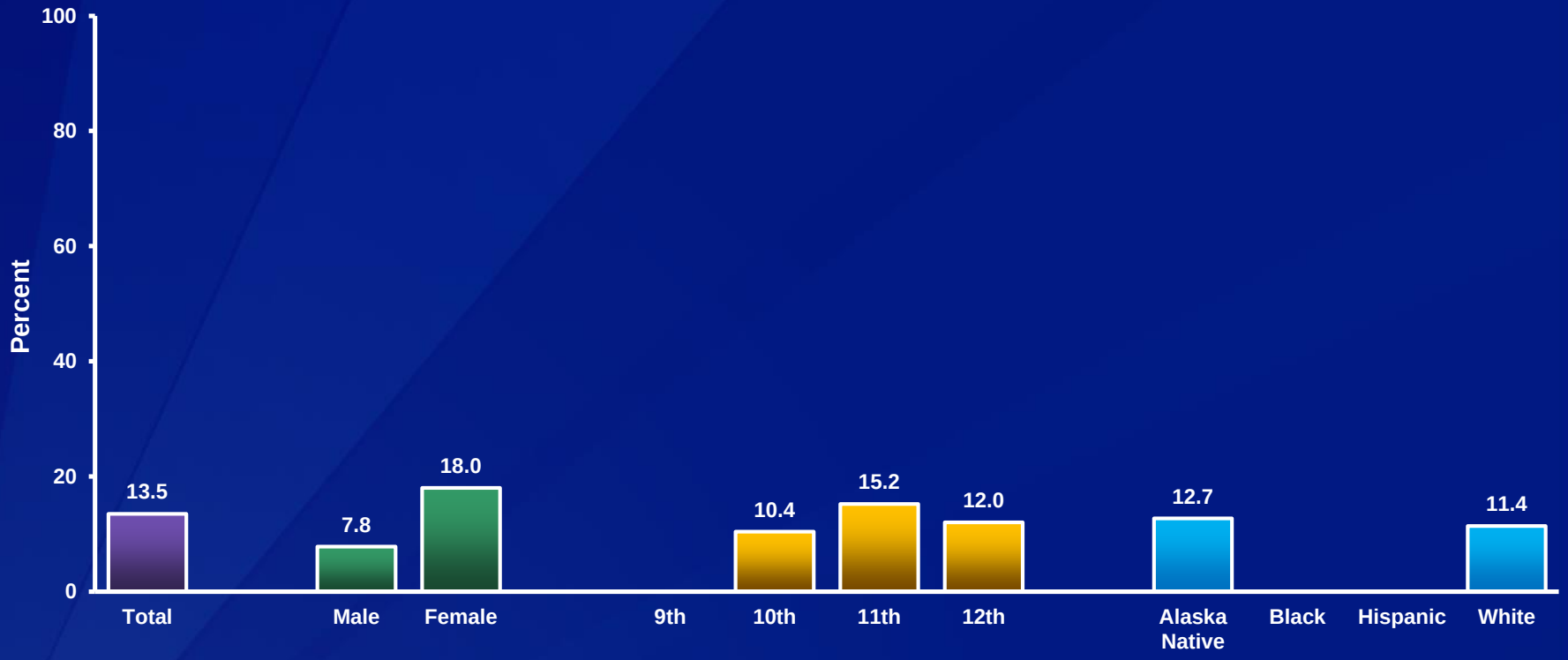
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

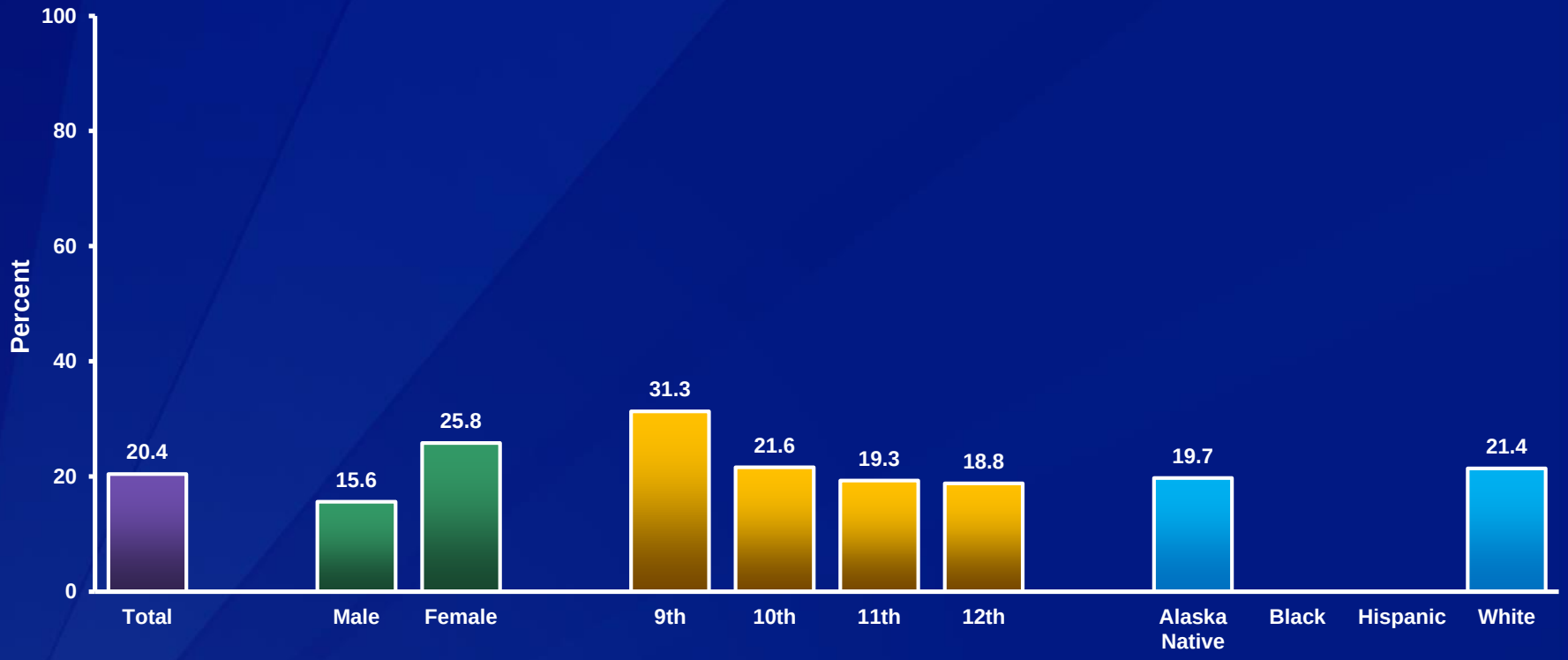
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

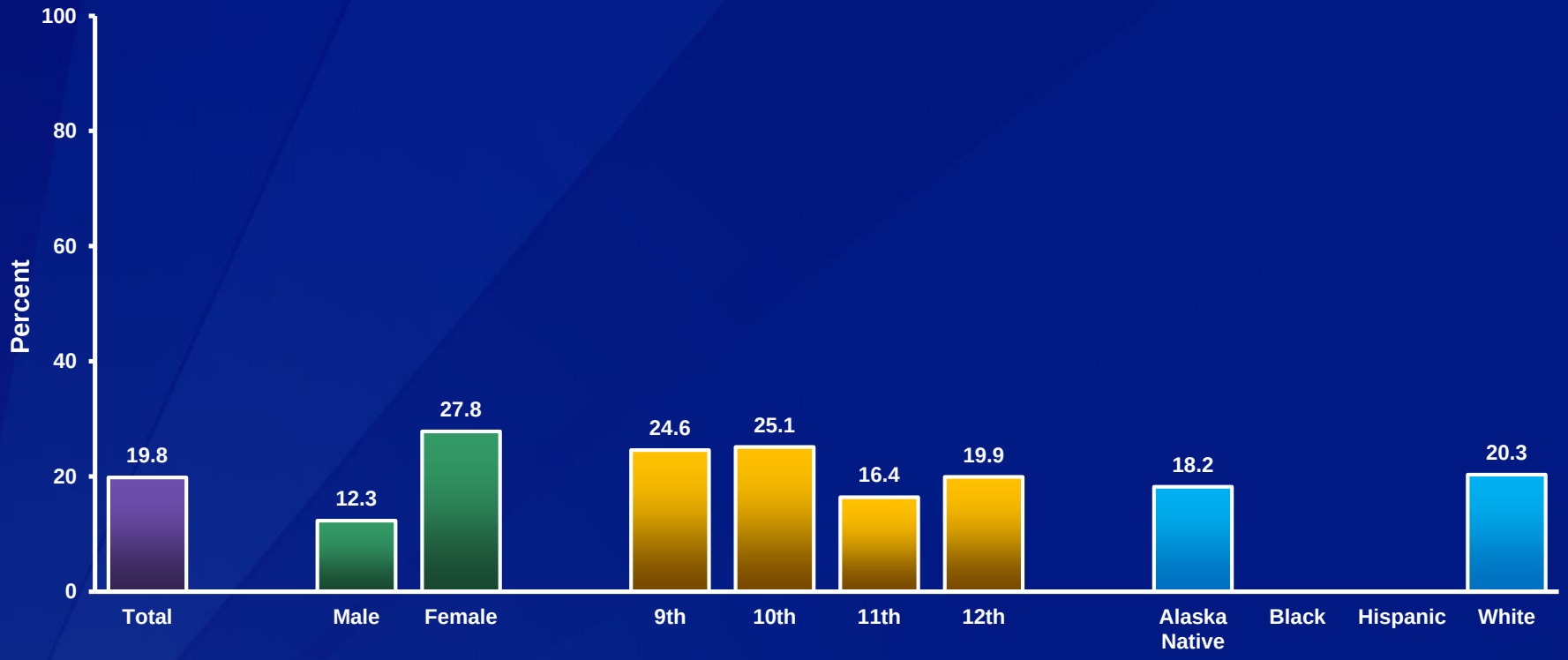


*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2009-2015†

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 10th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

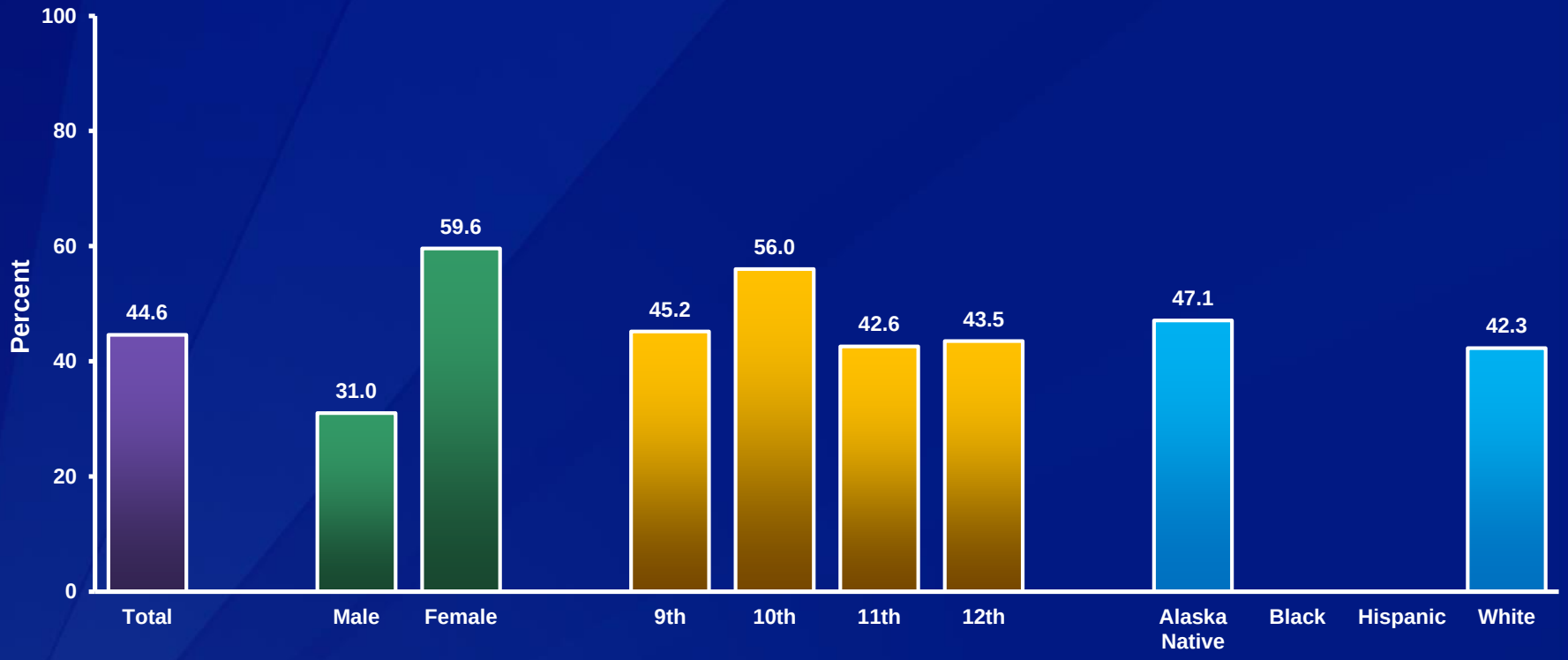
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2011-2015†

*Including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

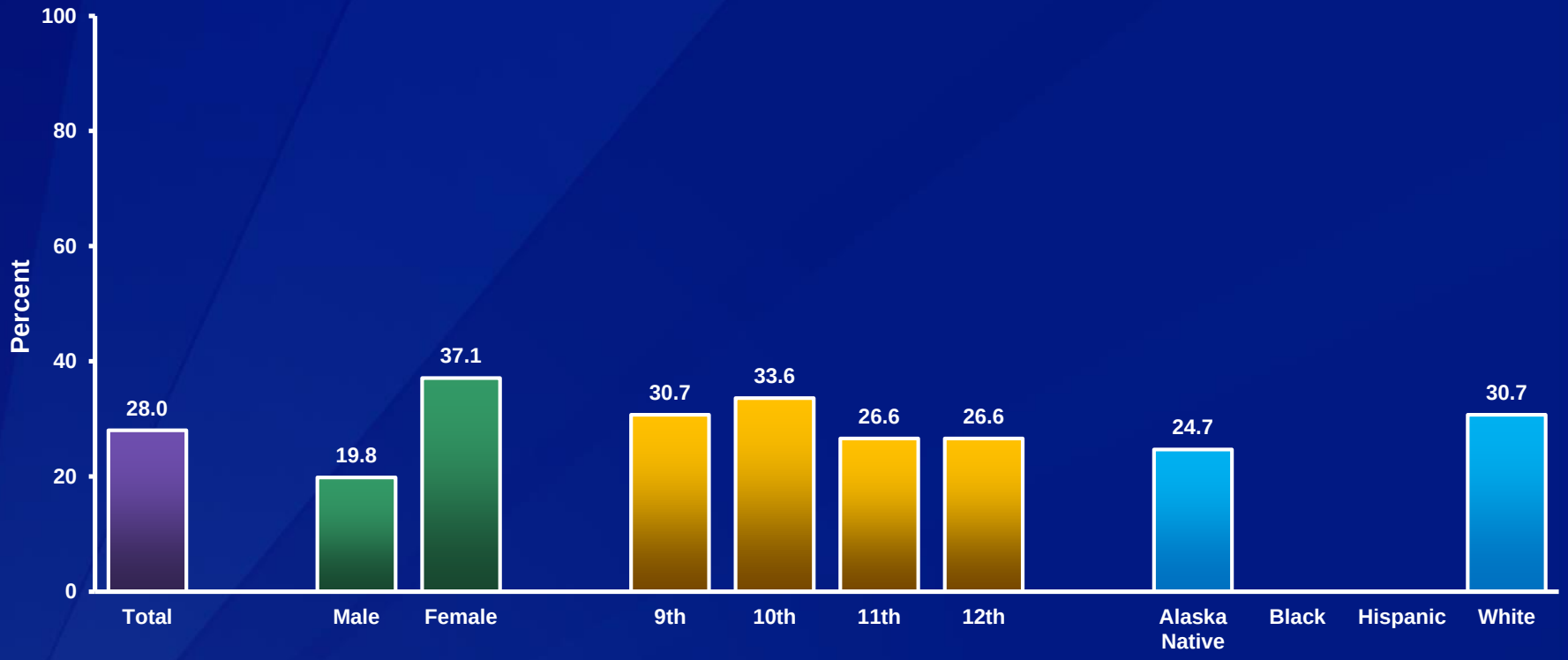
Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 2009-2015†

*Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

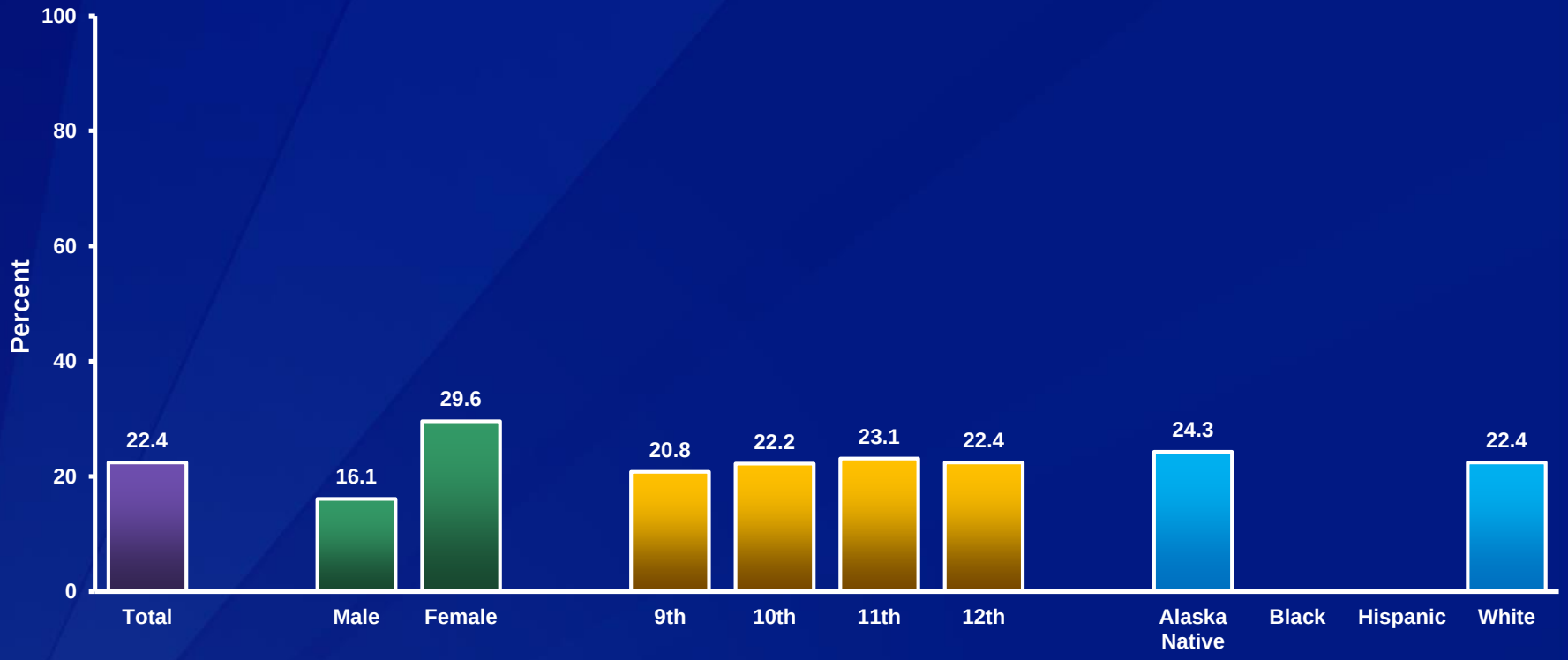
Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 2009-2015†

*During the 12 months before the survey

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



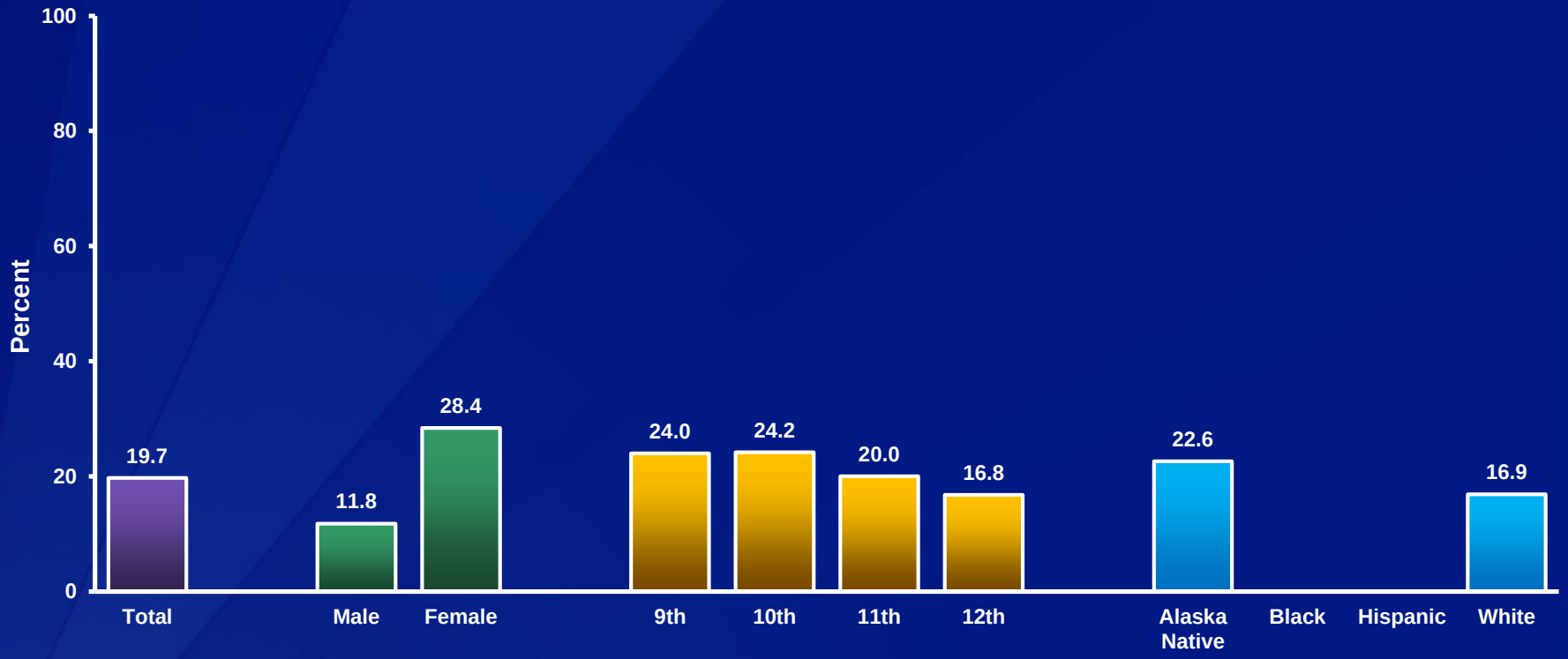
*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN28

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 2009-2015†

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

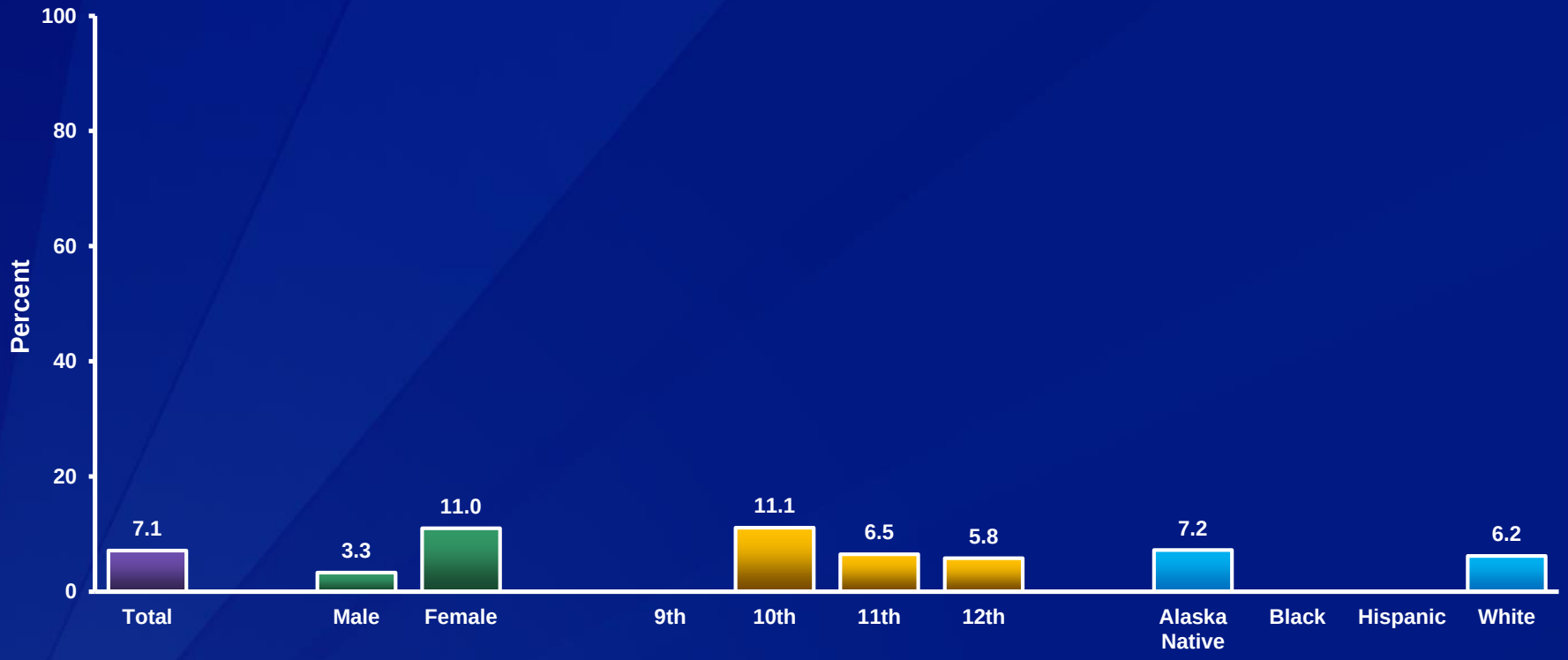


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 2009-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

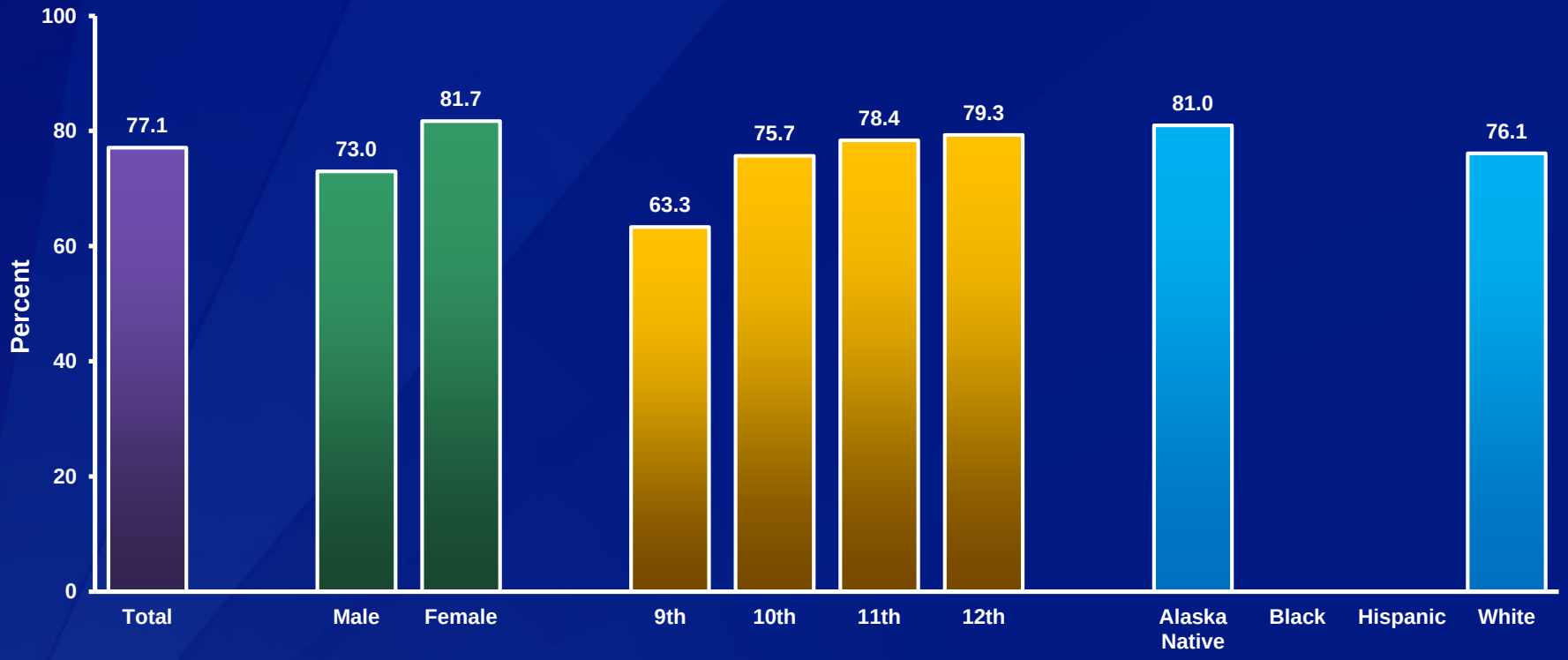


*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* 2009-2015†

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Even one or two puffs
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

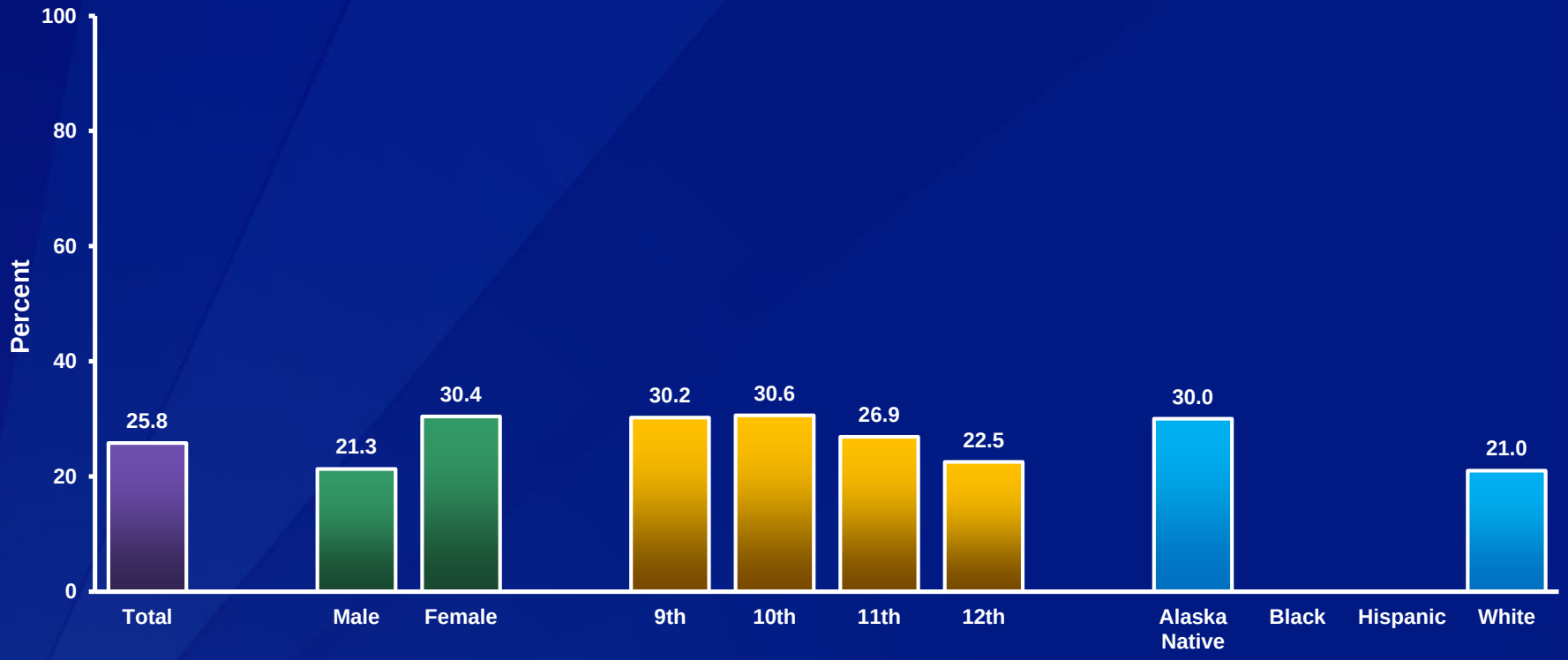
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* 2009-2015†

*Even one or two puffs

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*For the first time
†F > M; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

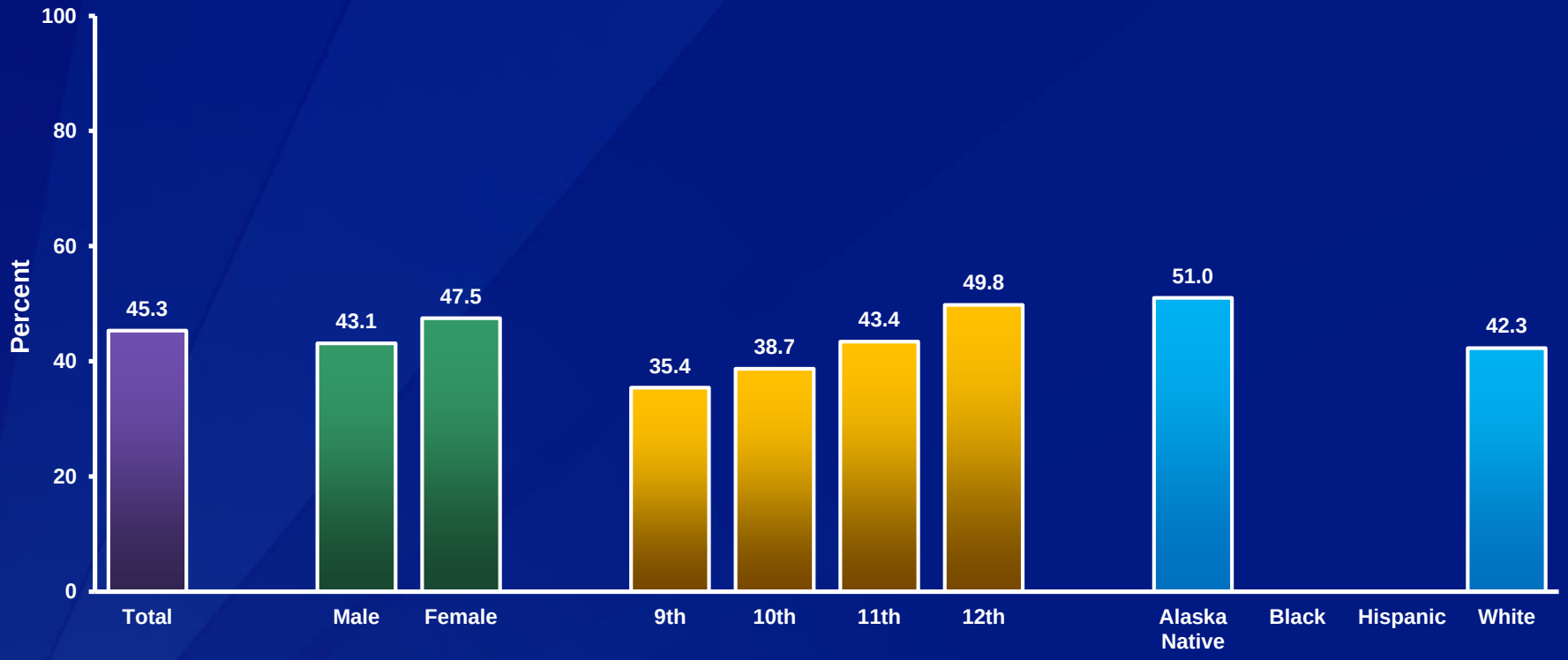
Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years,* 2009-2015†

*For the first time

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

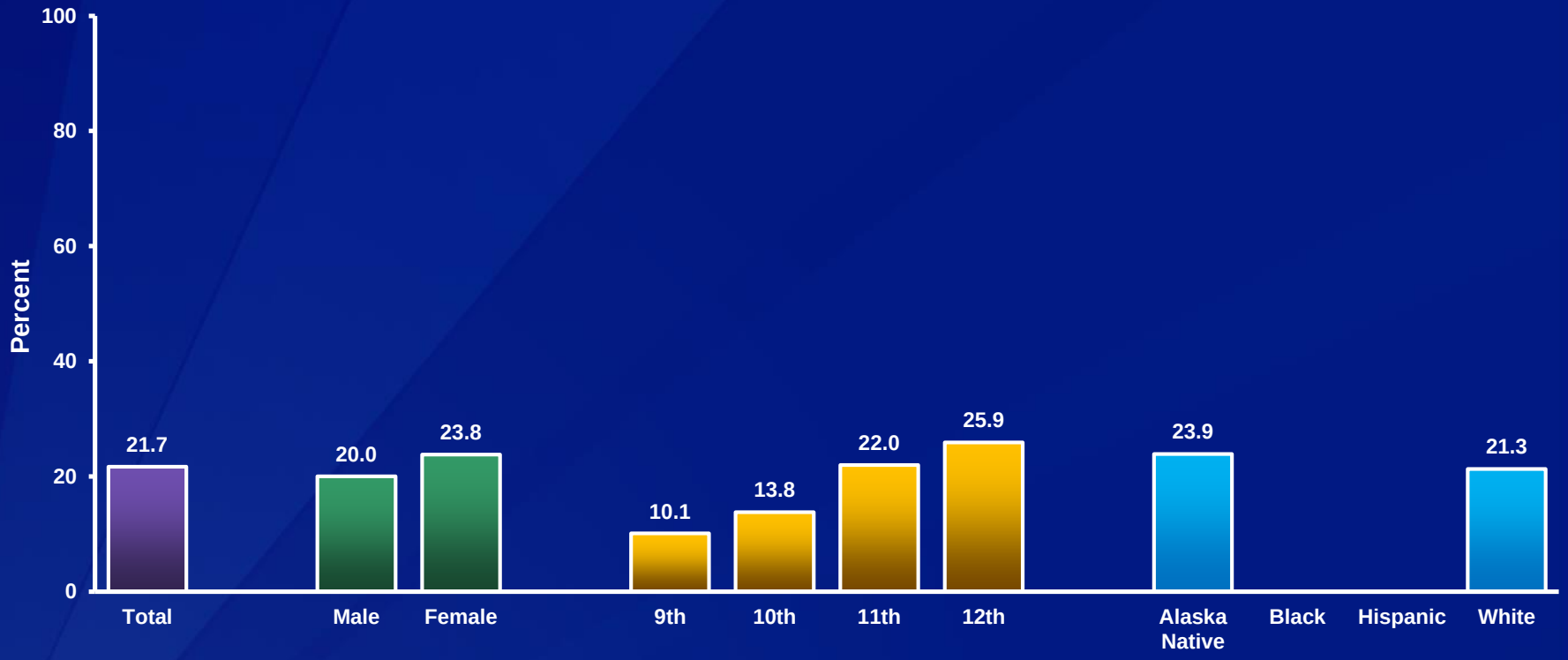


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 2009-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Frequently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

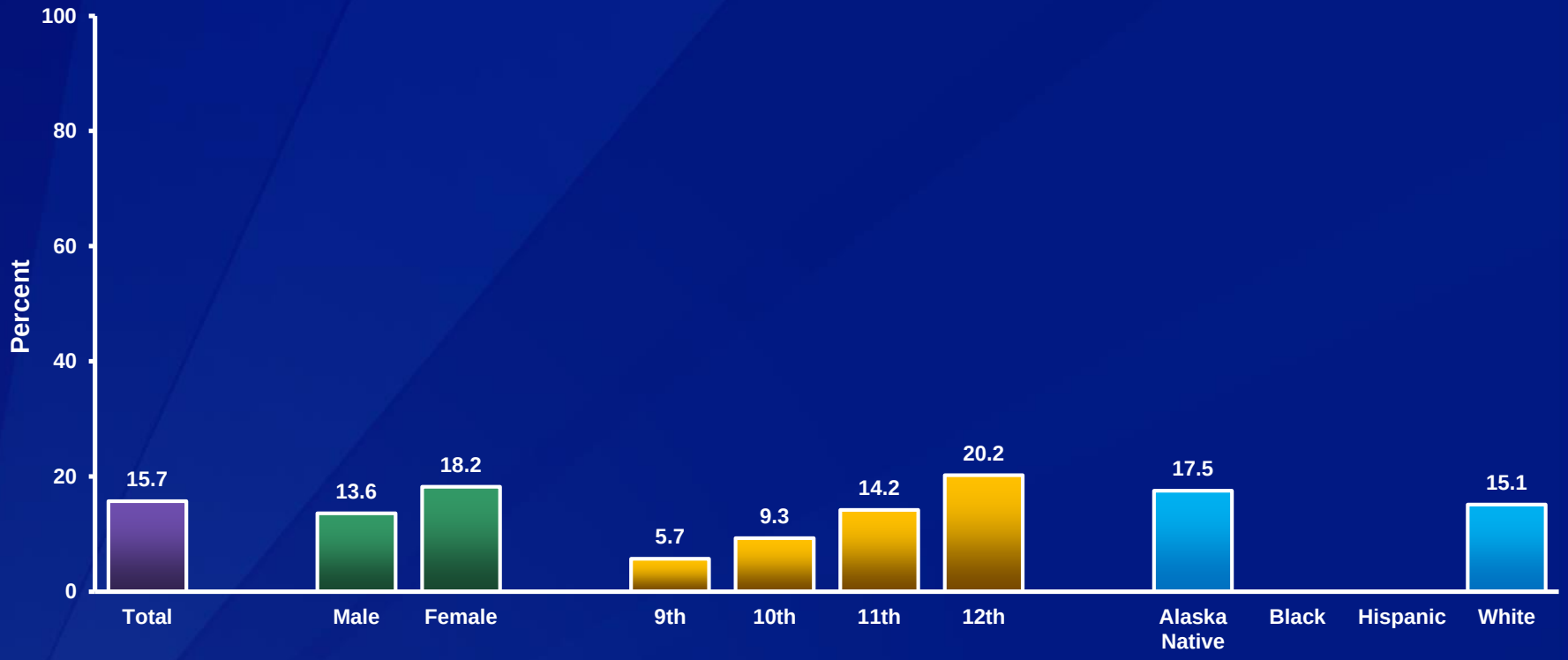


*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Frequently Smoked Cigarettes,* 2009-2015†

*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

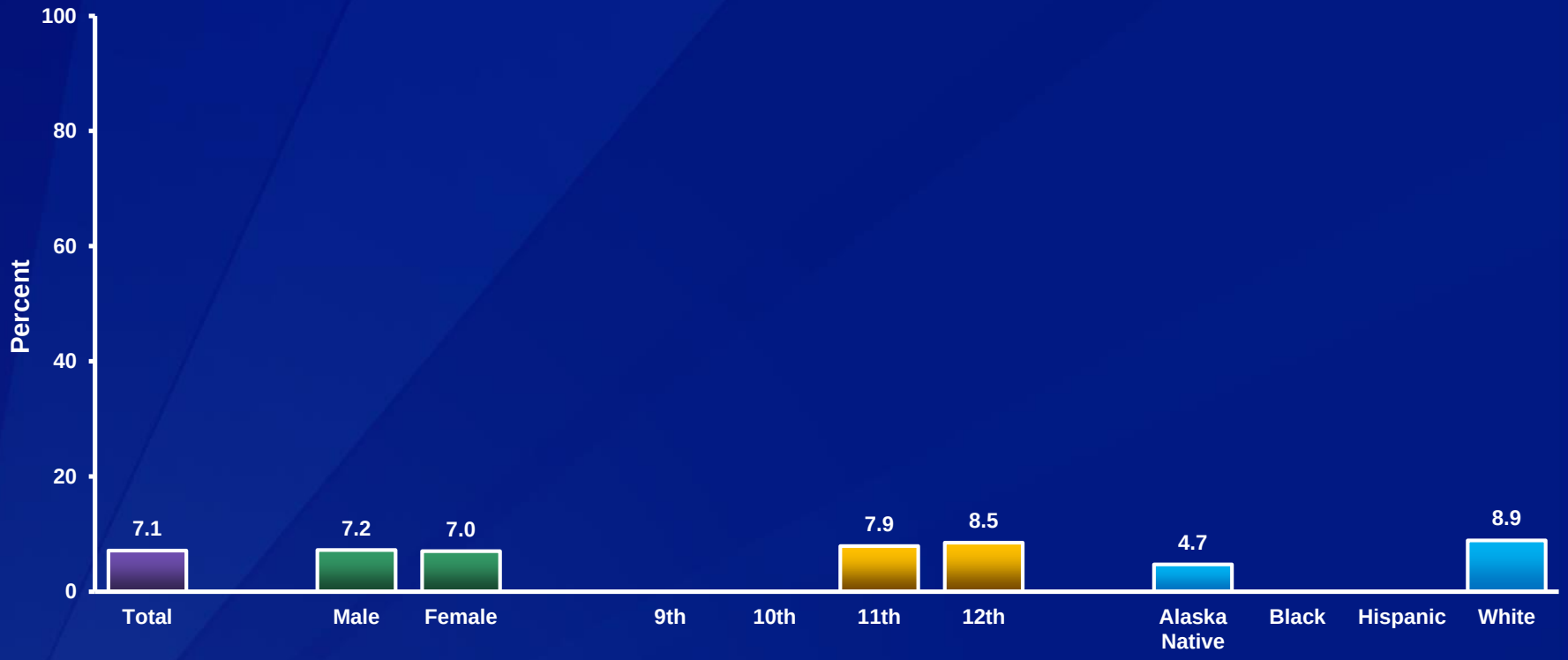
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* 2009-2015†

*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

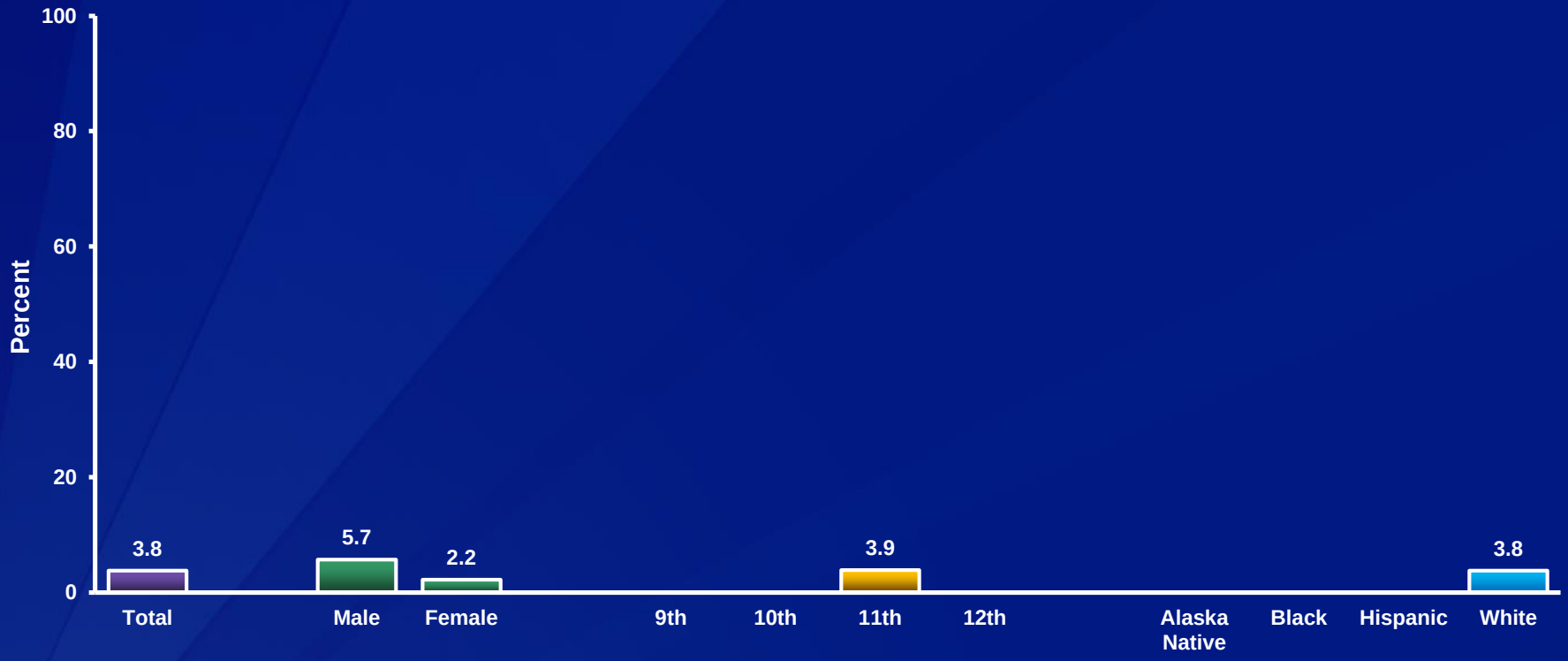


*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* 2009-2015†

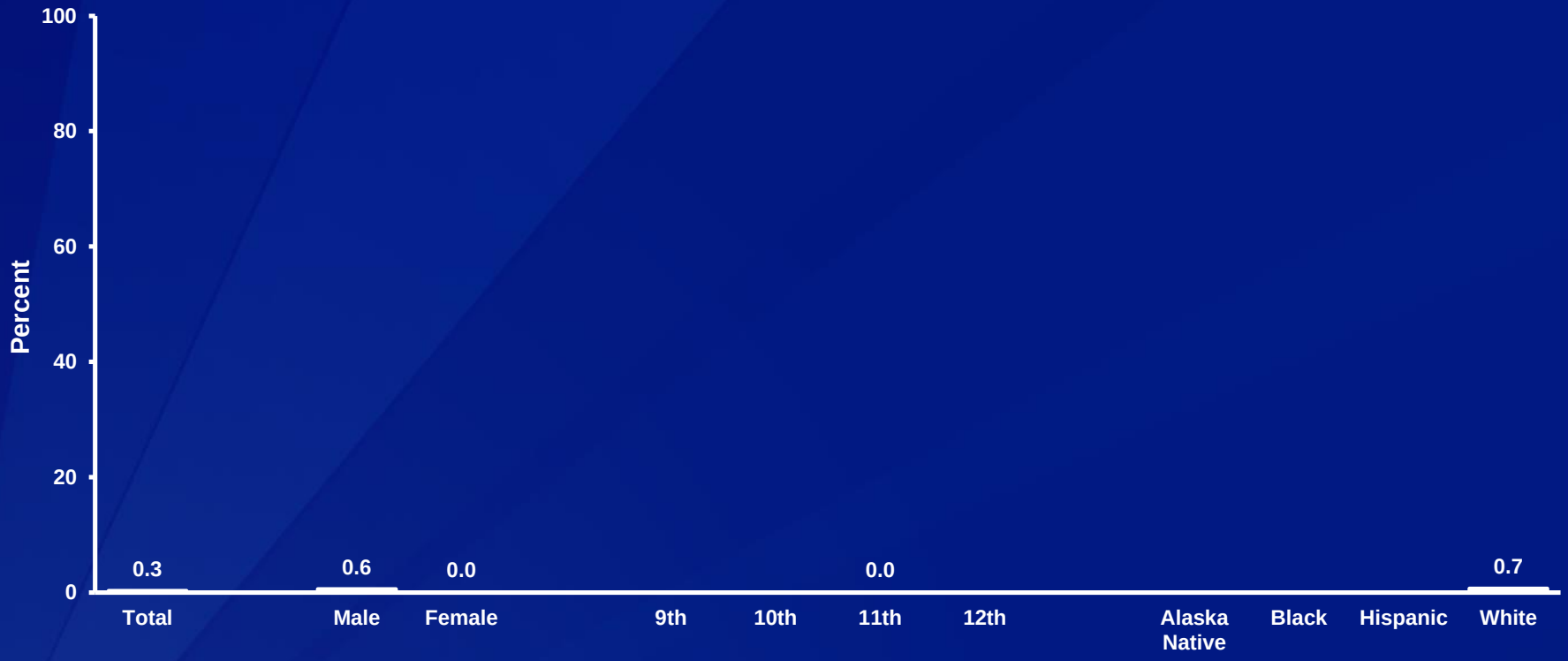
*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



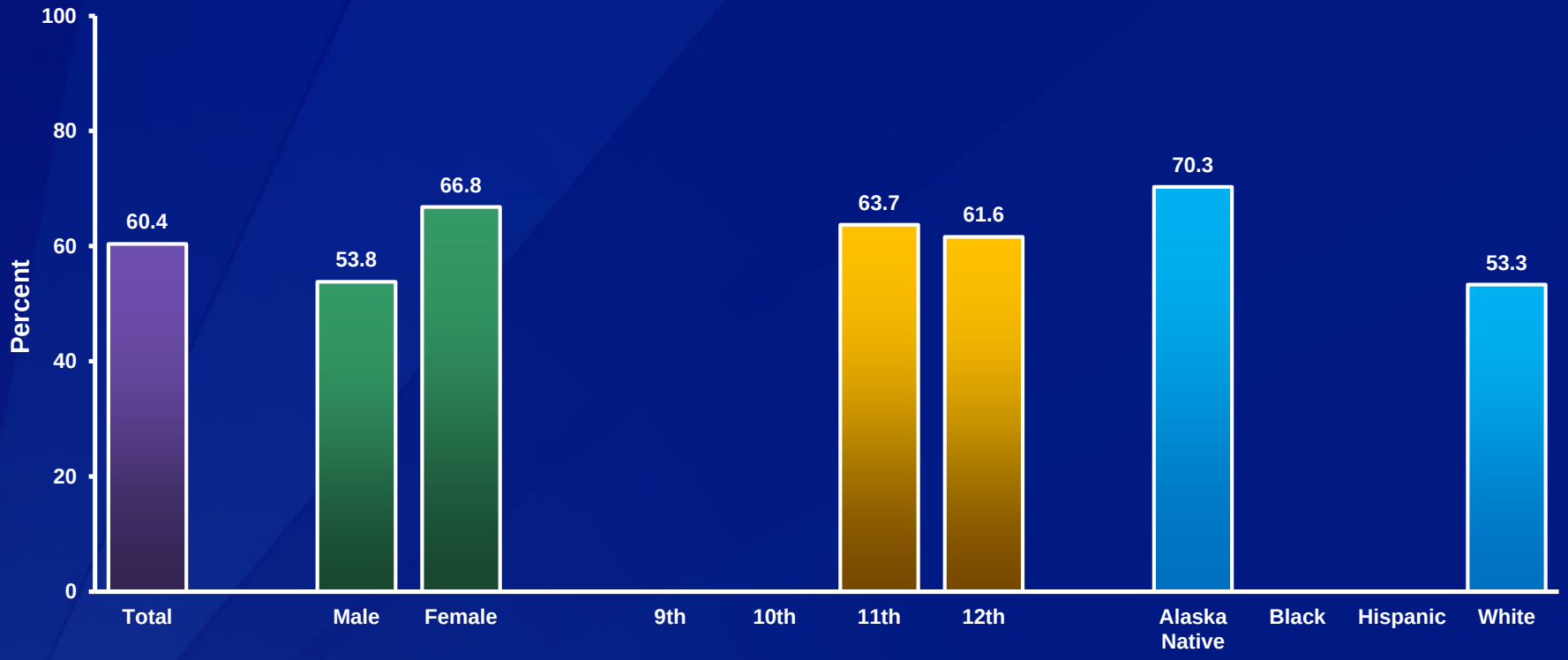
*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying on the Internet,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

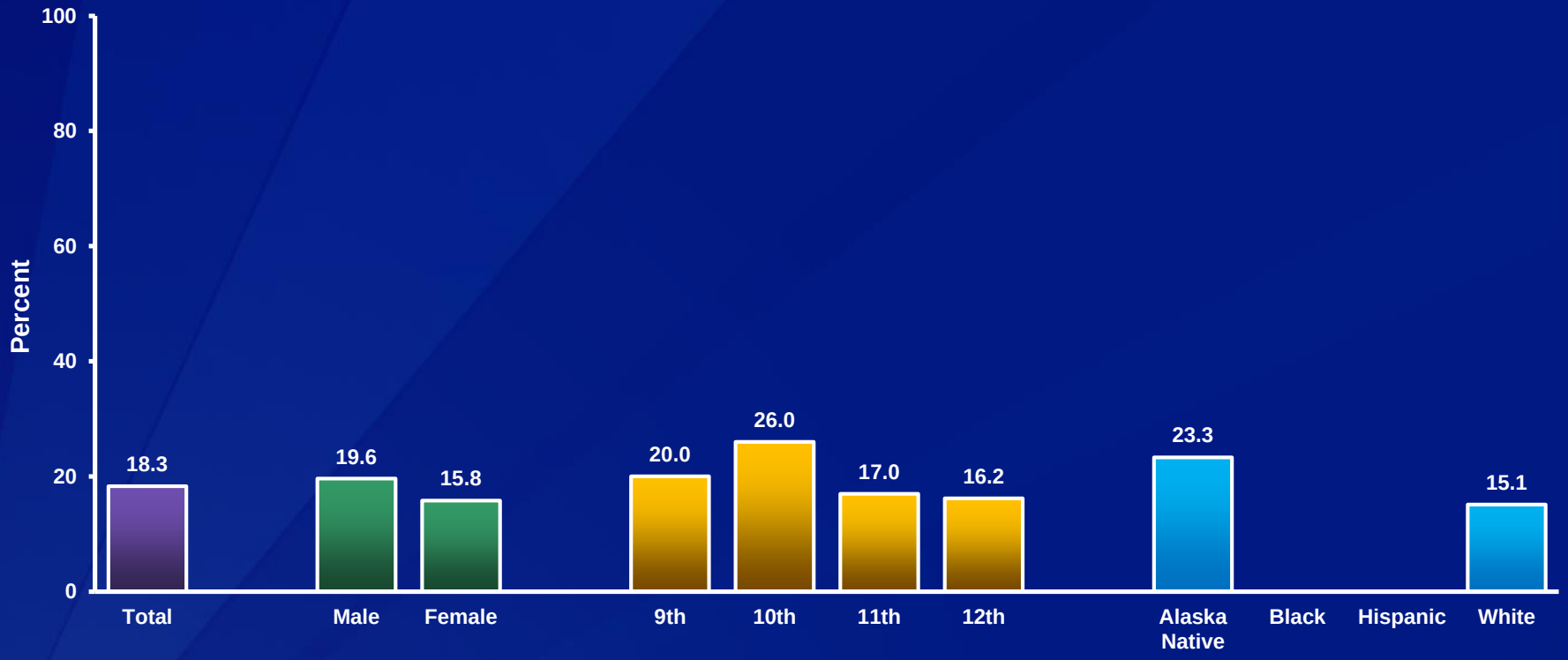


*Among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* 2009-2015†

*Among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 12th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

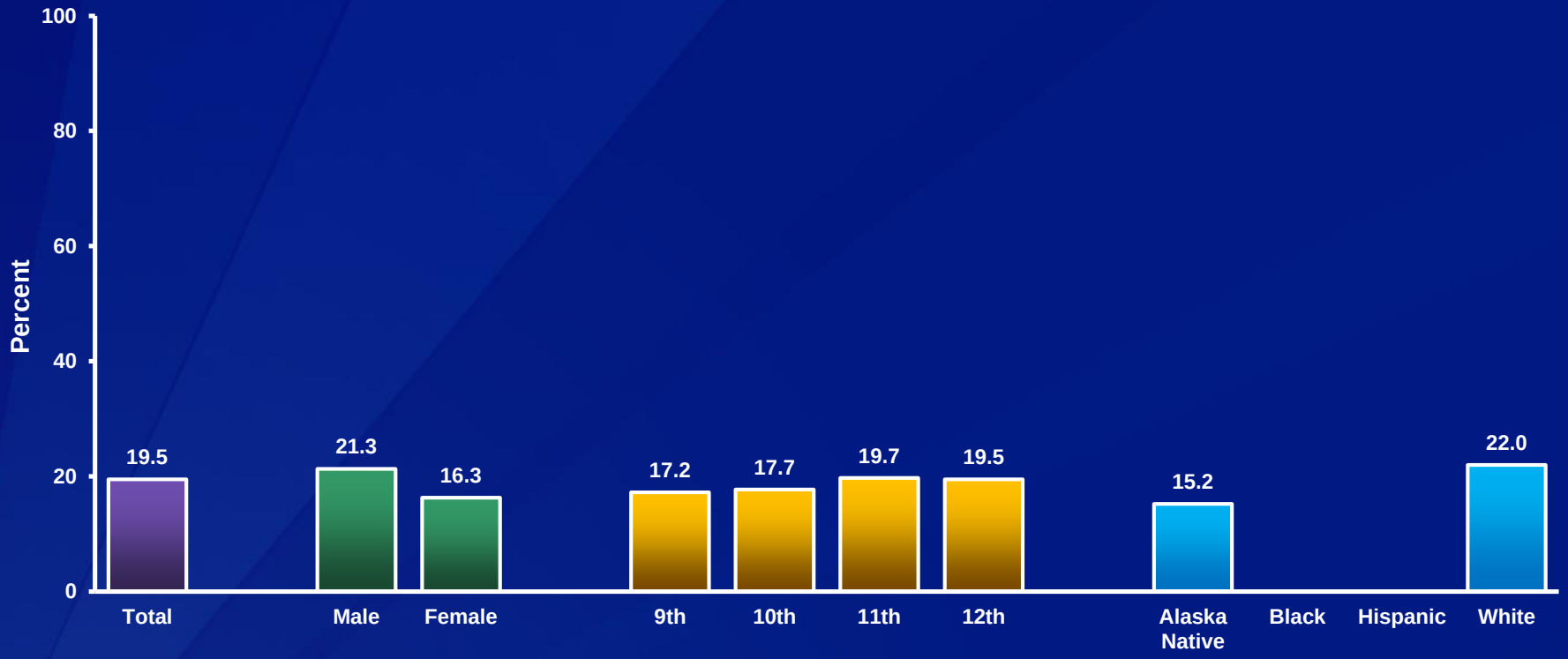
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 2009-2015†

*Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

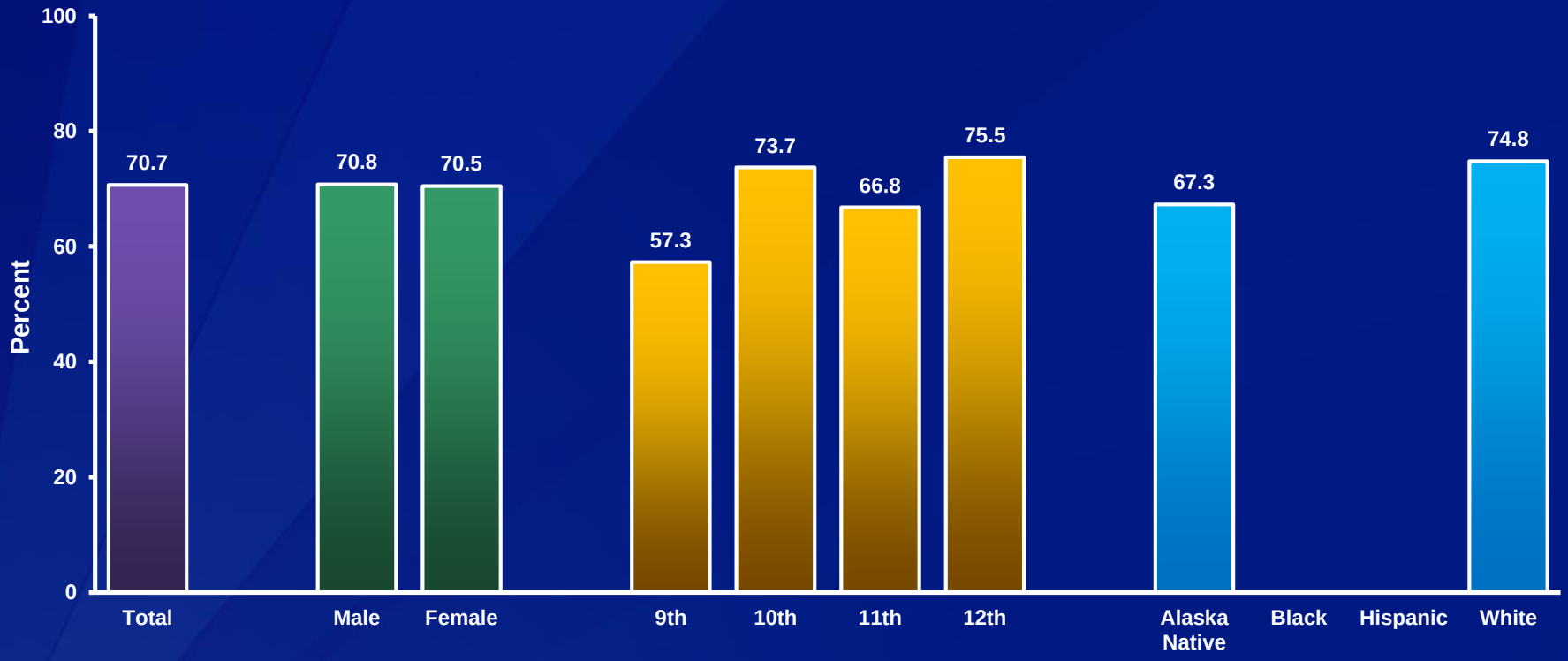
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 2009-2015†

*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

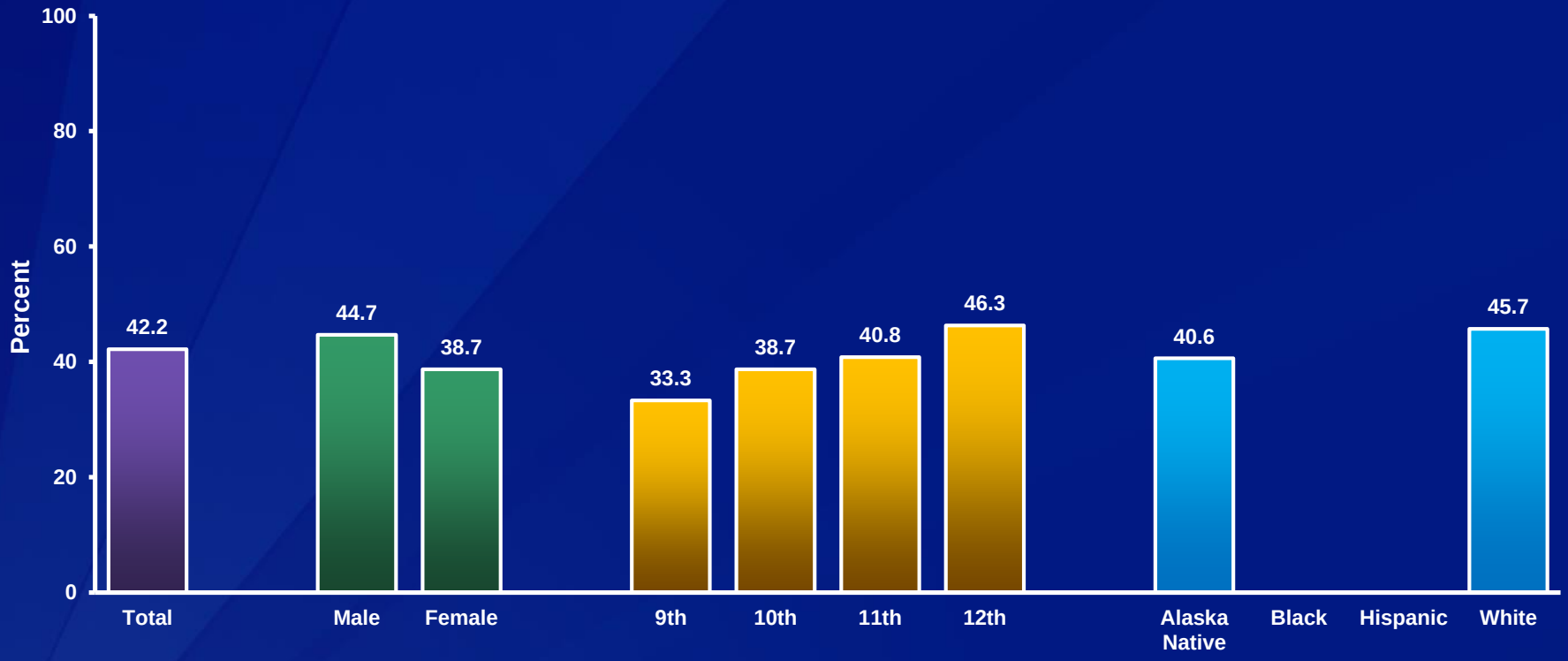
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz
†10th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 11th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN39

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

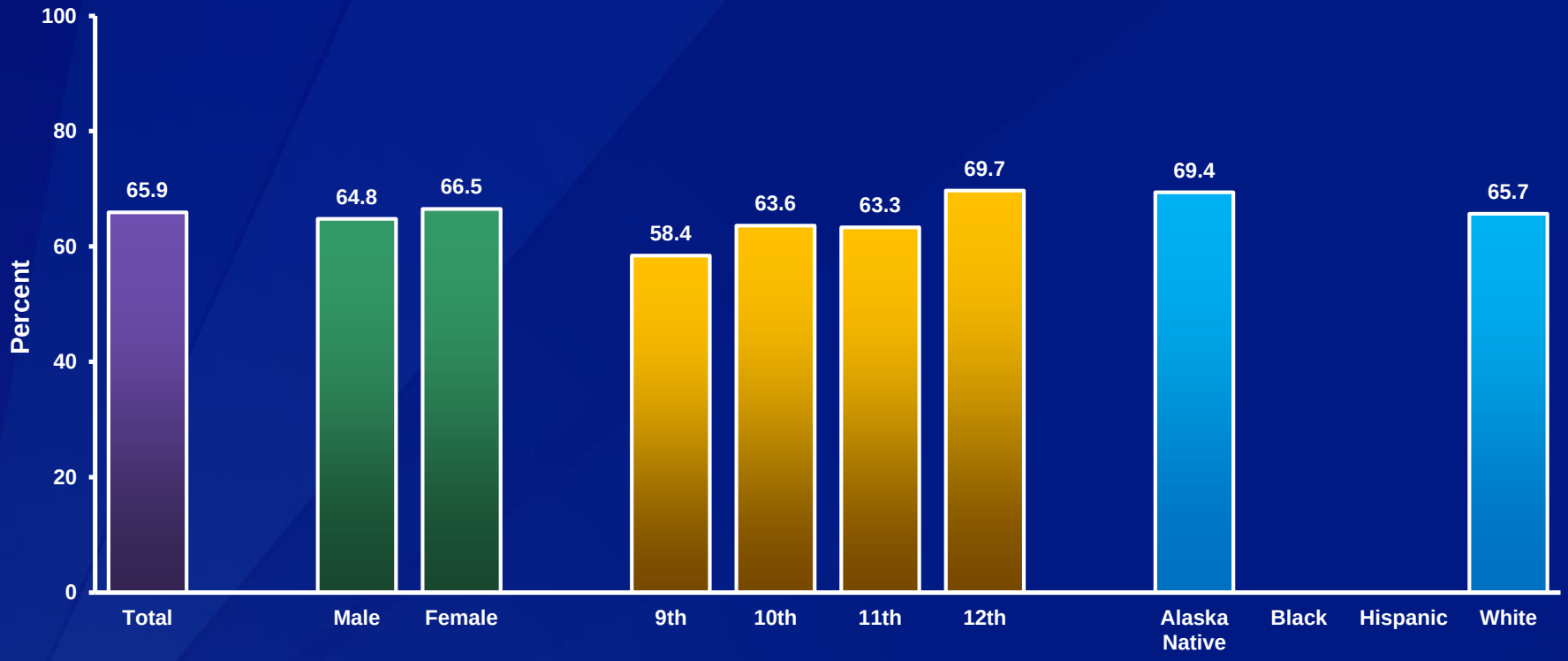
†12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

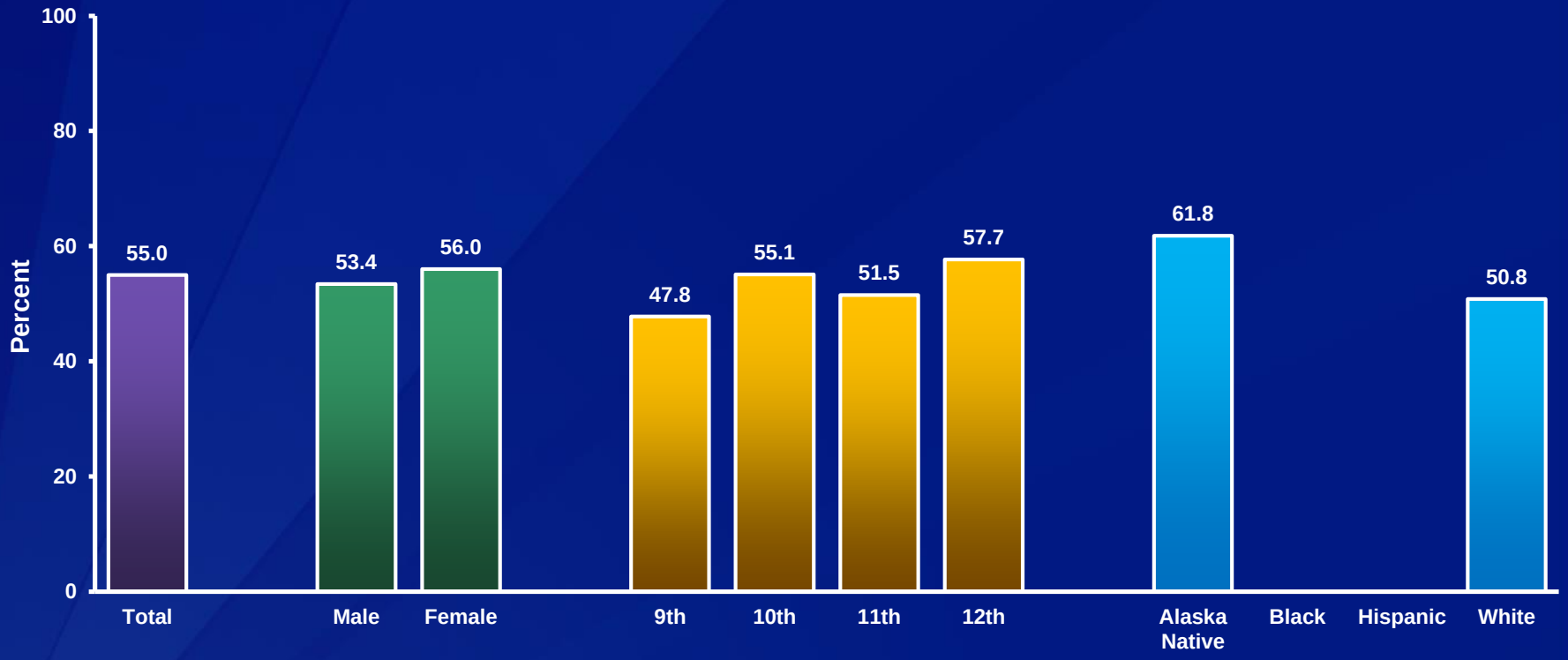
†12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

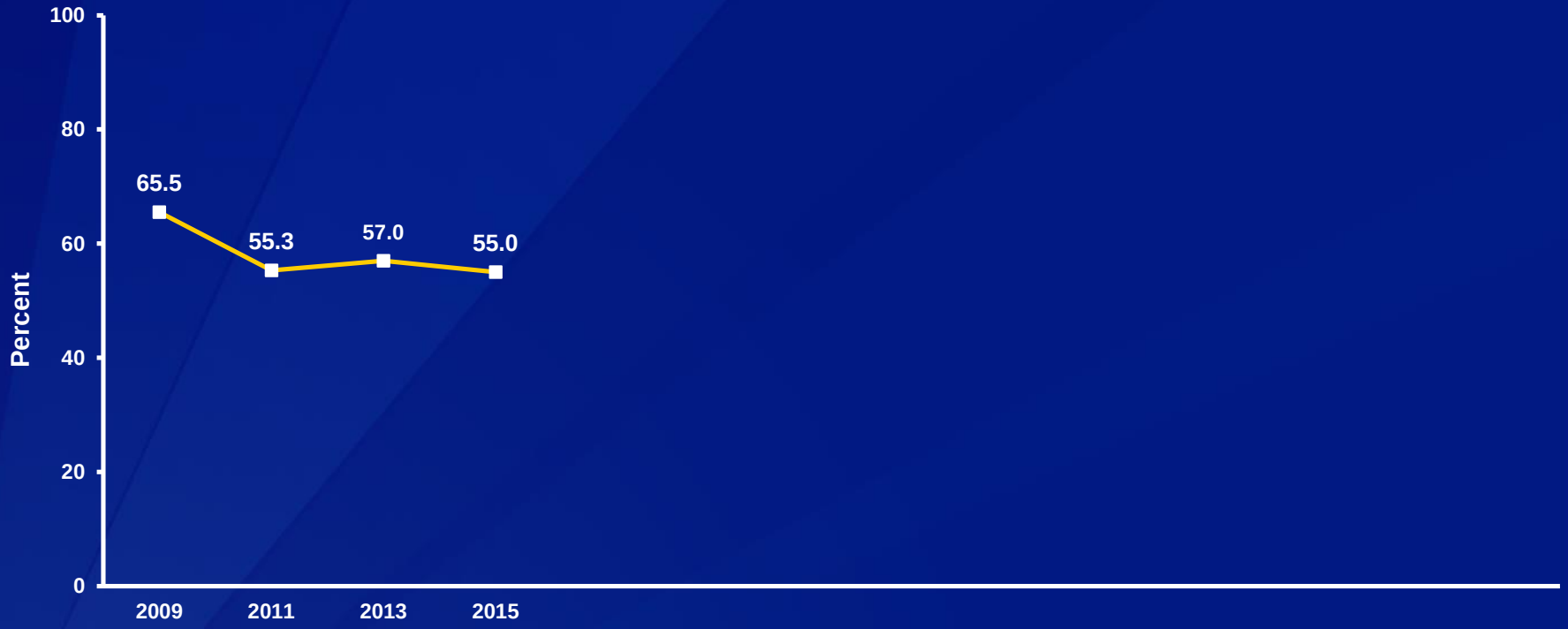
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



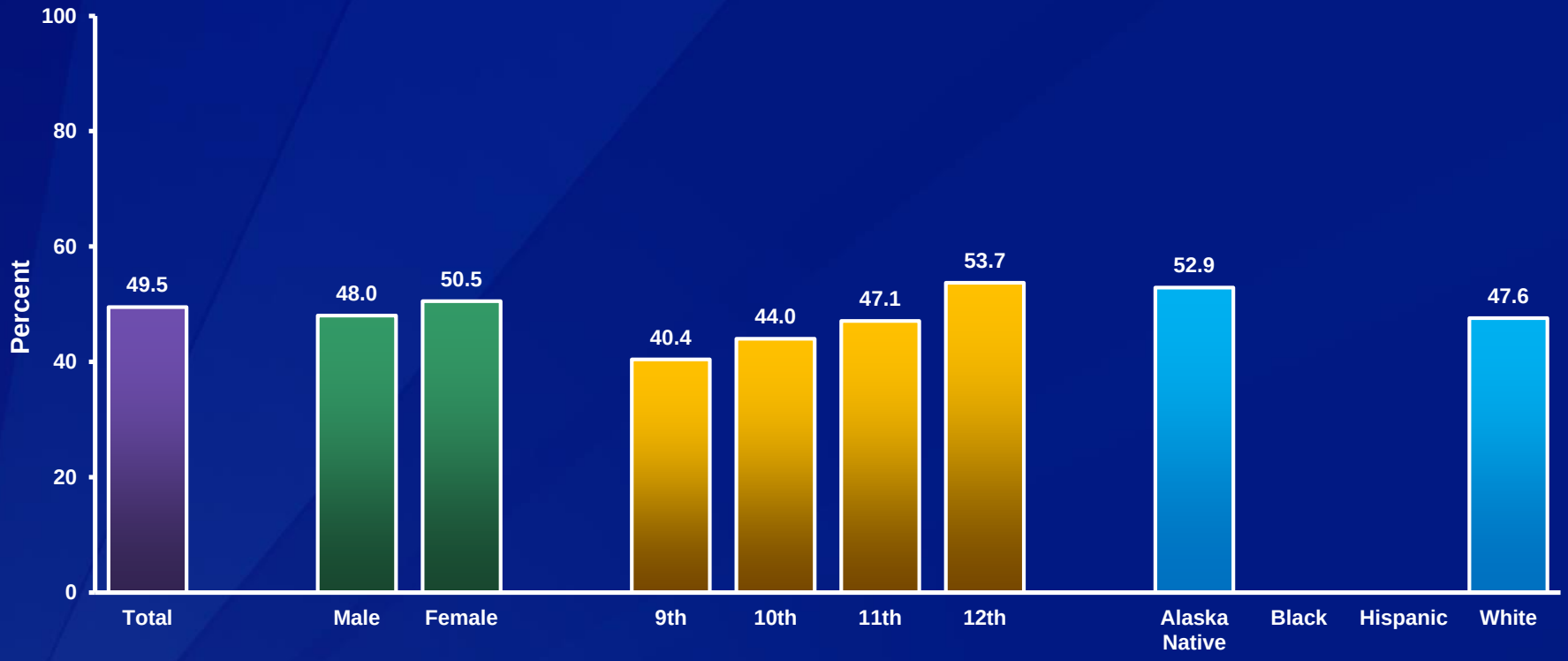
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco,* 2009-2015†



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

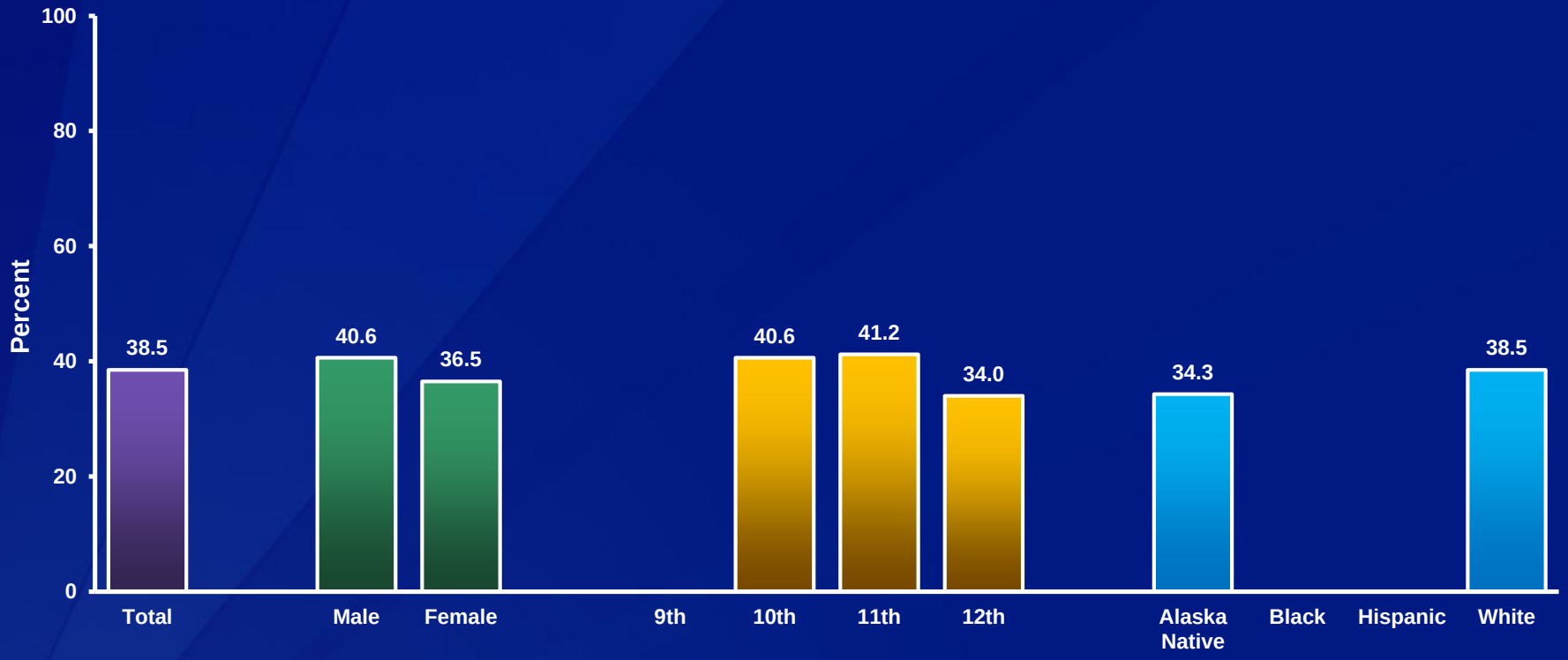


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* 2009-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Currently Use Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



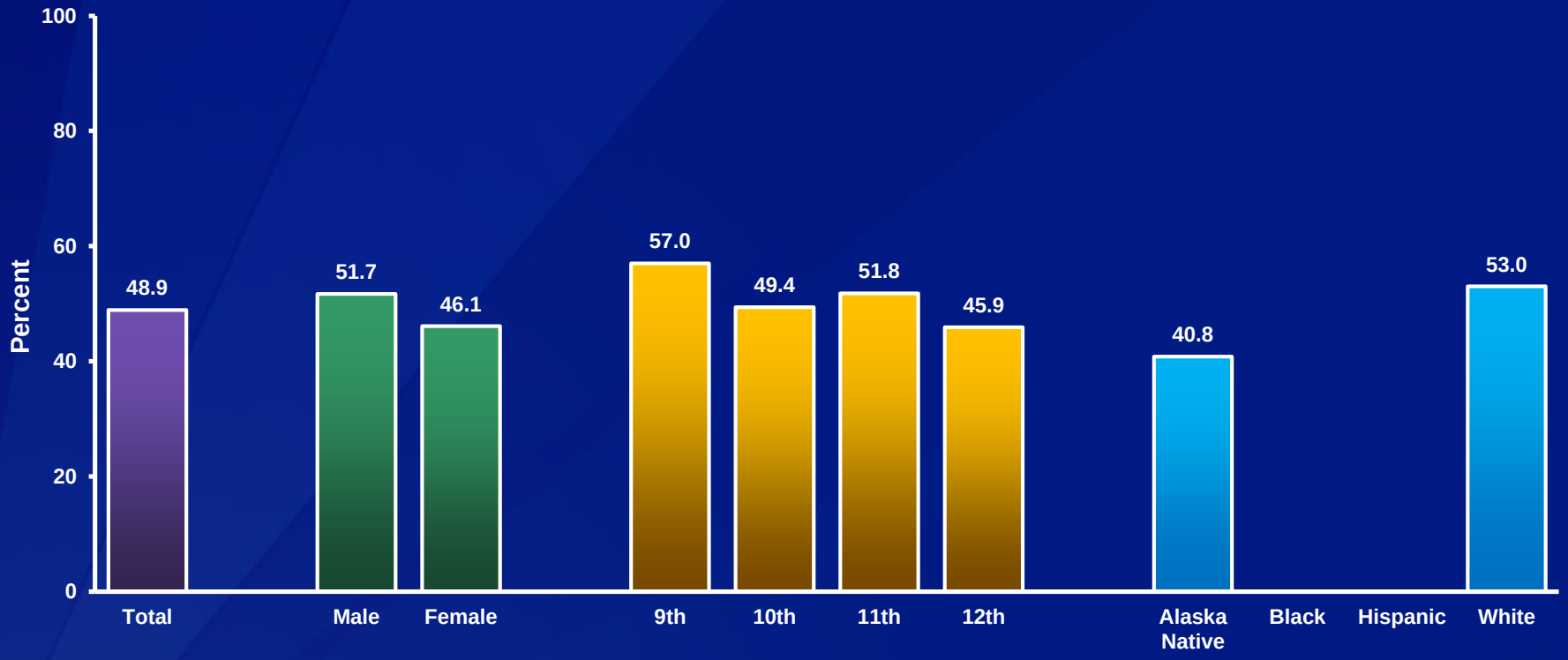
*Current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Currently Use Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

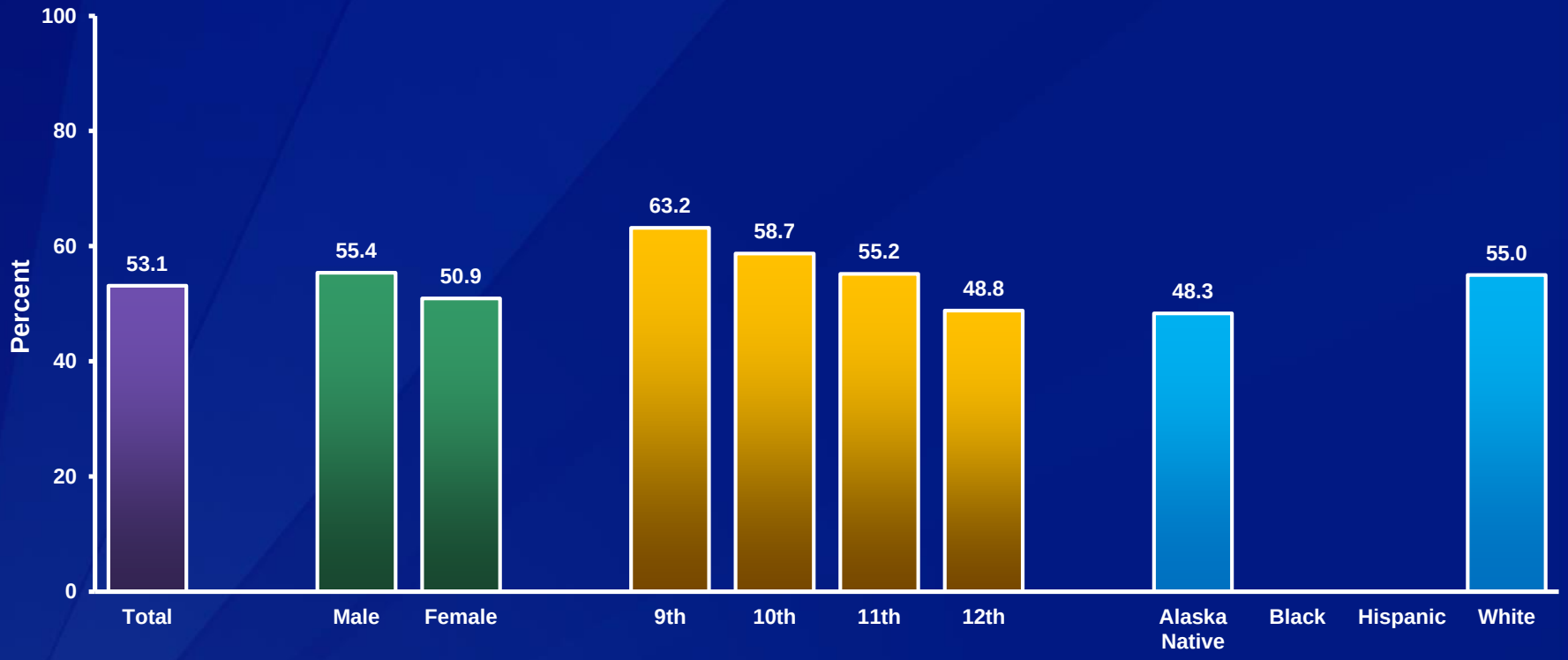


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Currently Use Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco,* 2009-2015†

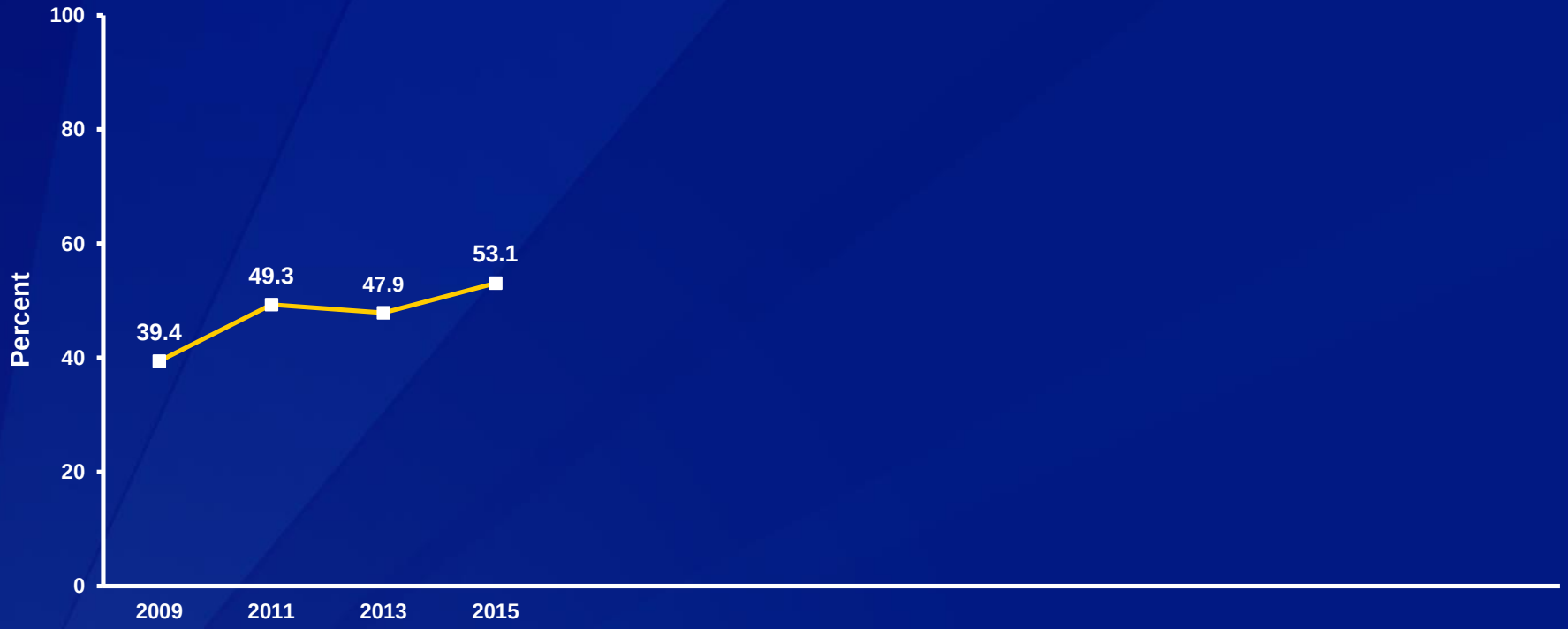
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Currently Smoke Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Currently Smoke Cigarettes or Cigars,* 2009-2015†

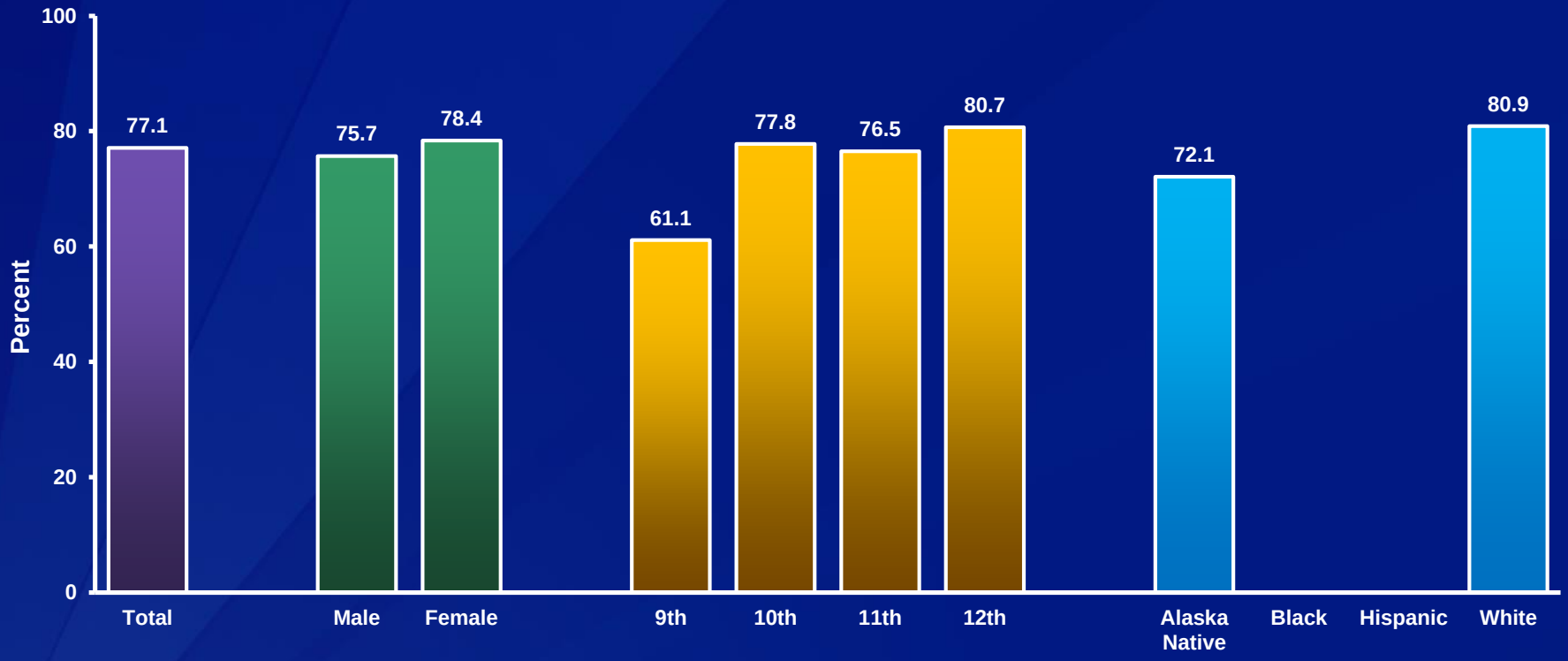


*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

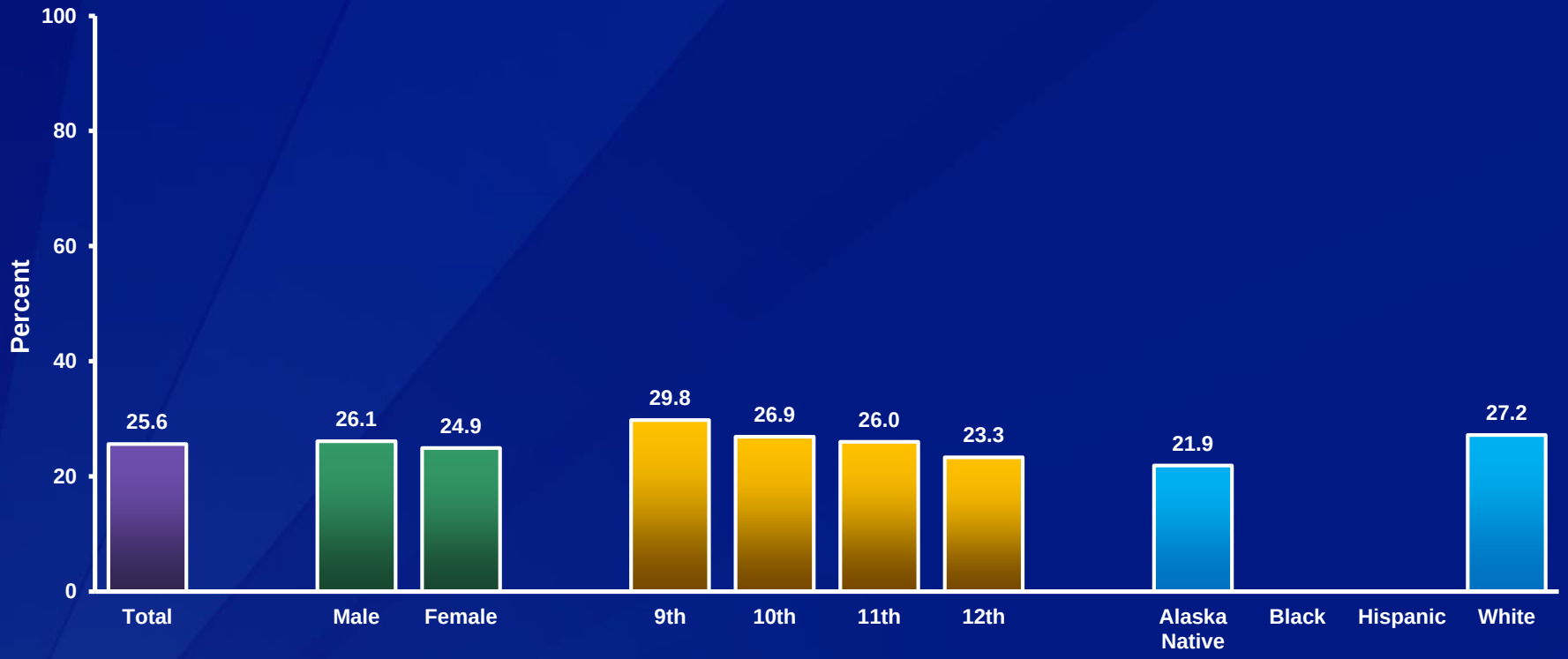
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* 2009-2015†

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*For the first time other than a few sips
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

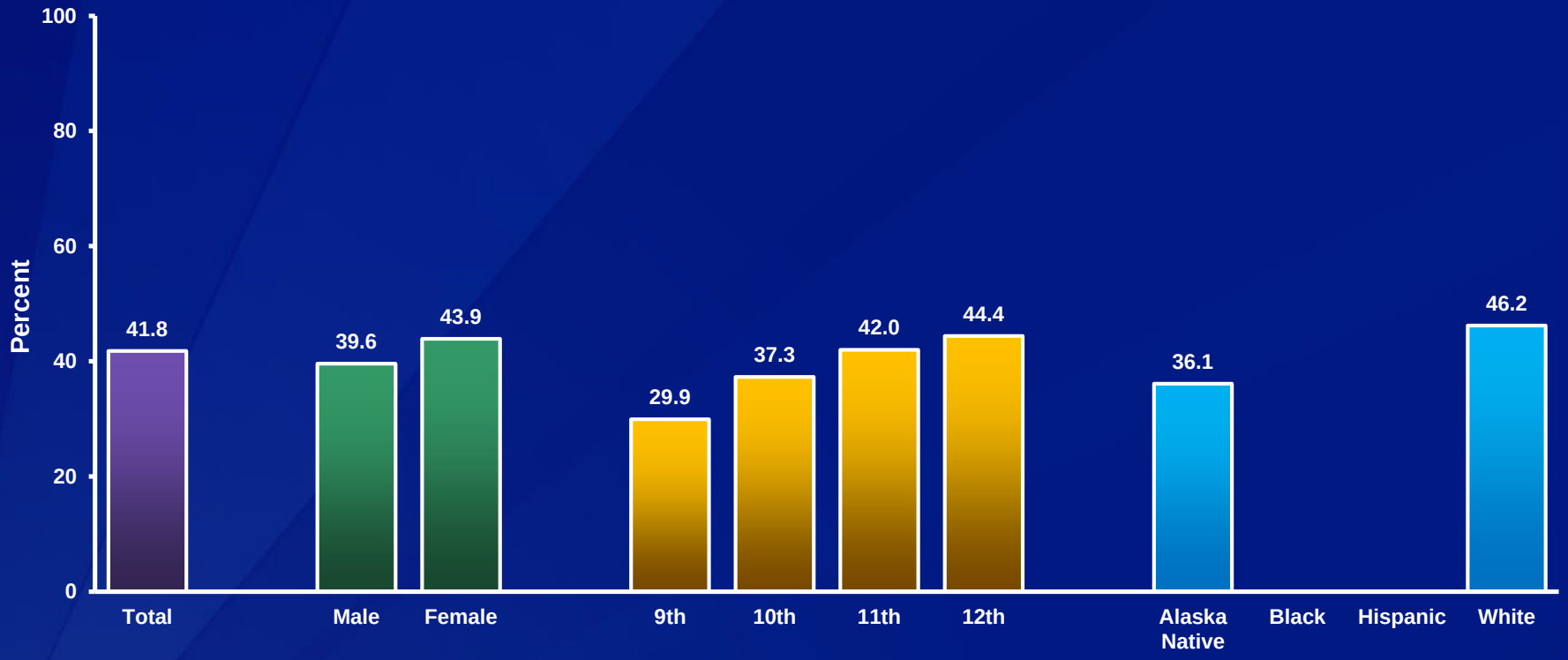
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 2009-2015†

*For the first time other than a few sips

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

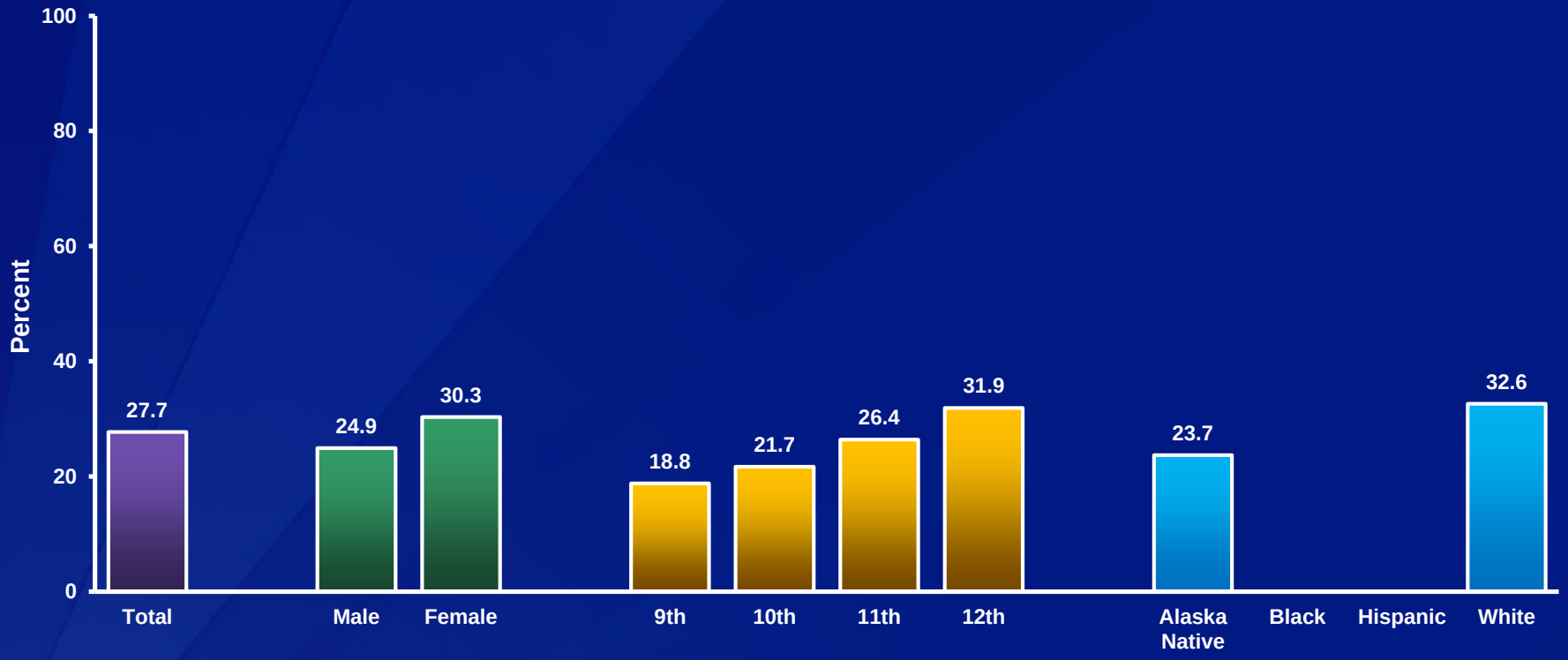


*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 2009-2015†

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in a Row,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

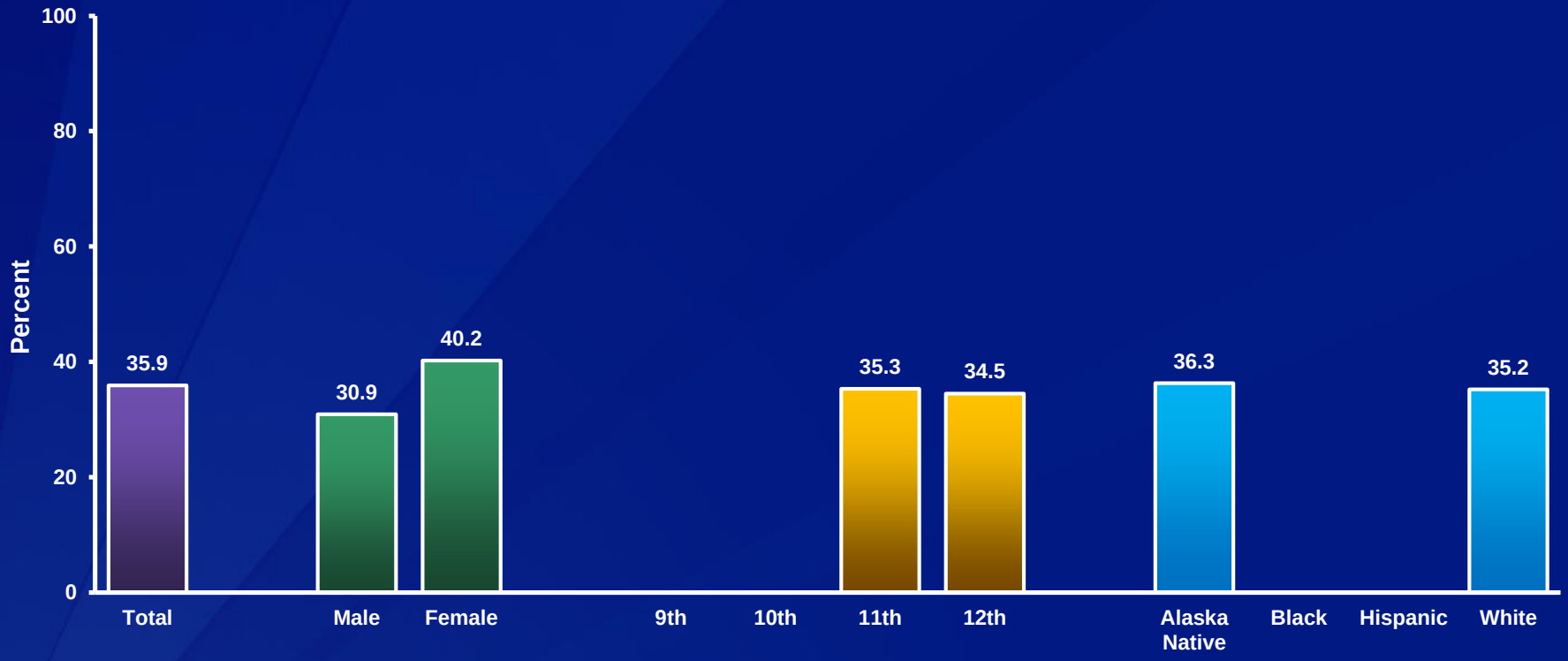
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in a Row,* 2009-2015†

*Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

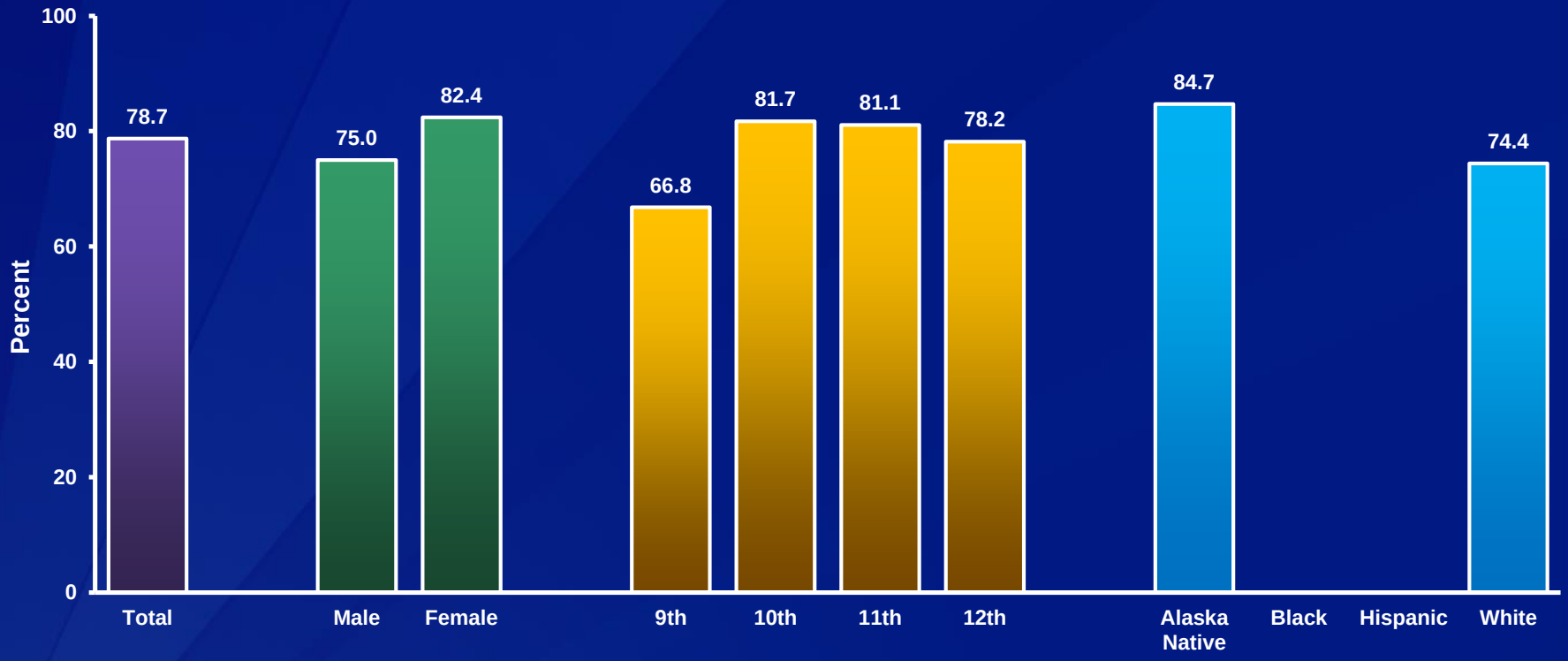


*Among students who currently drank alcohol
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* 2013-2015†

*Among students who currently drank alcohol
†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*One or more times during their life
†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

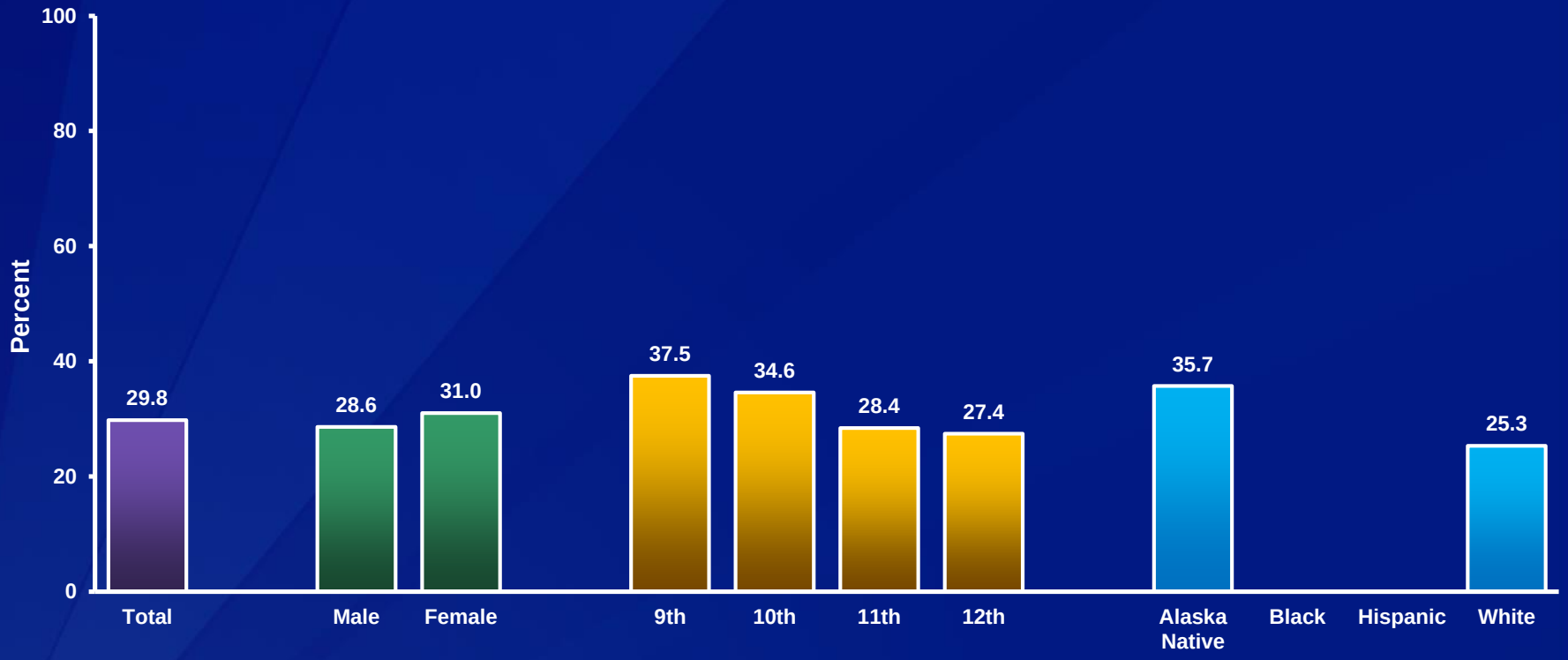
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 2009-2015†

*One or more times during their life

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*For the first time
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

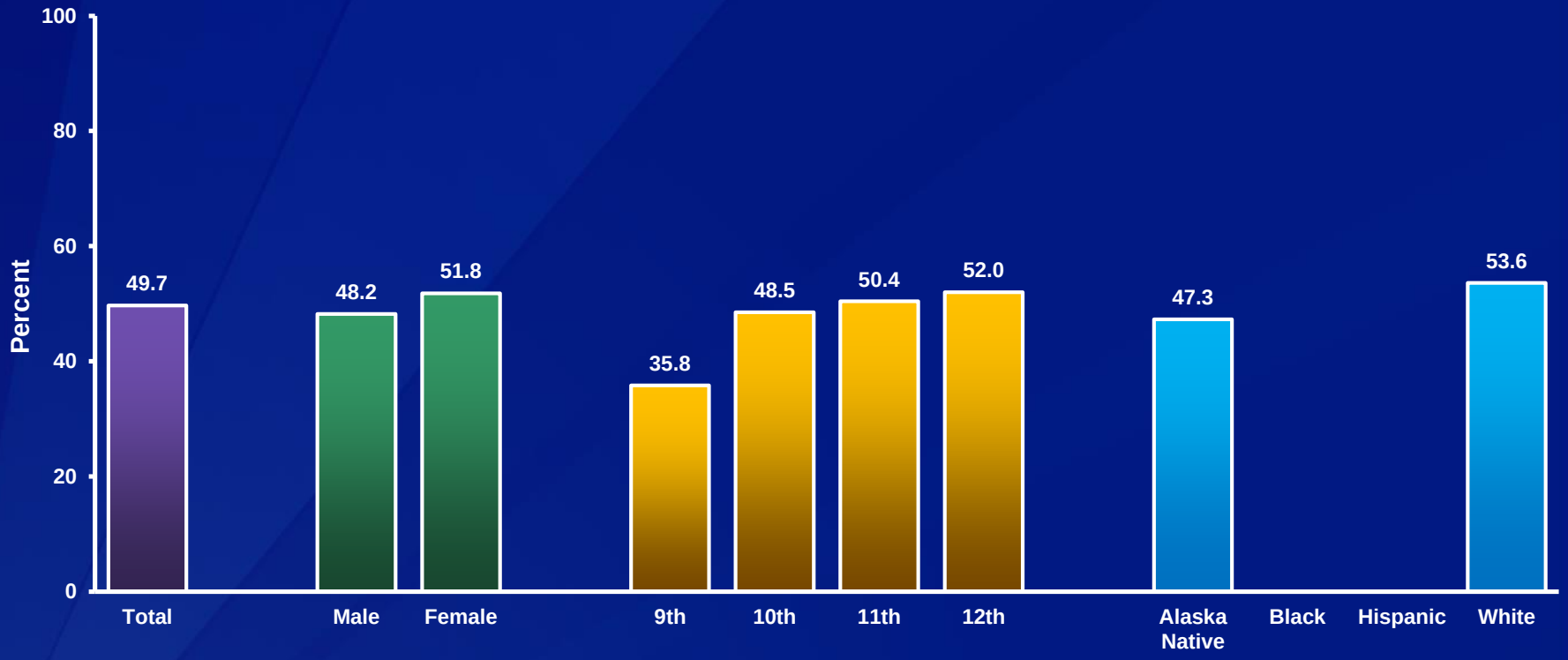
Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years,* 2009-2015†

*For the first time

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



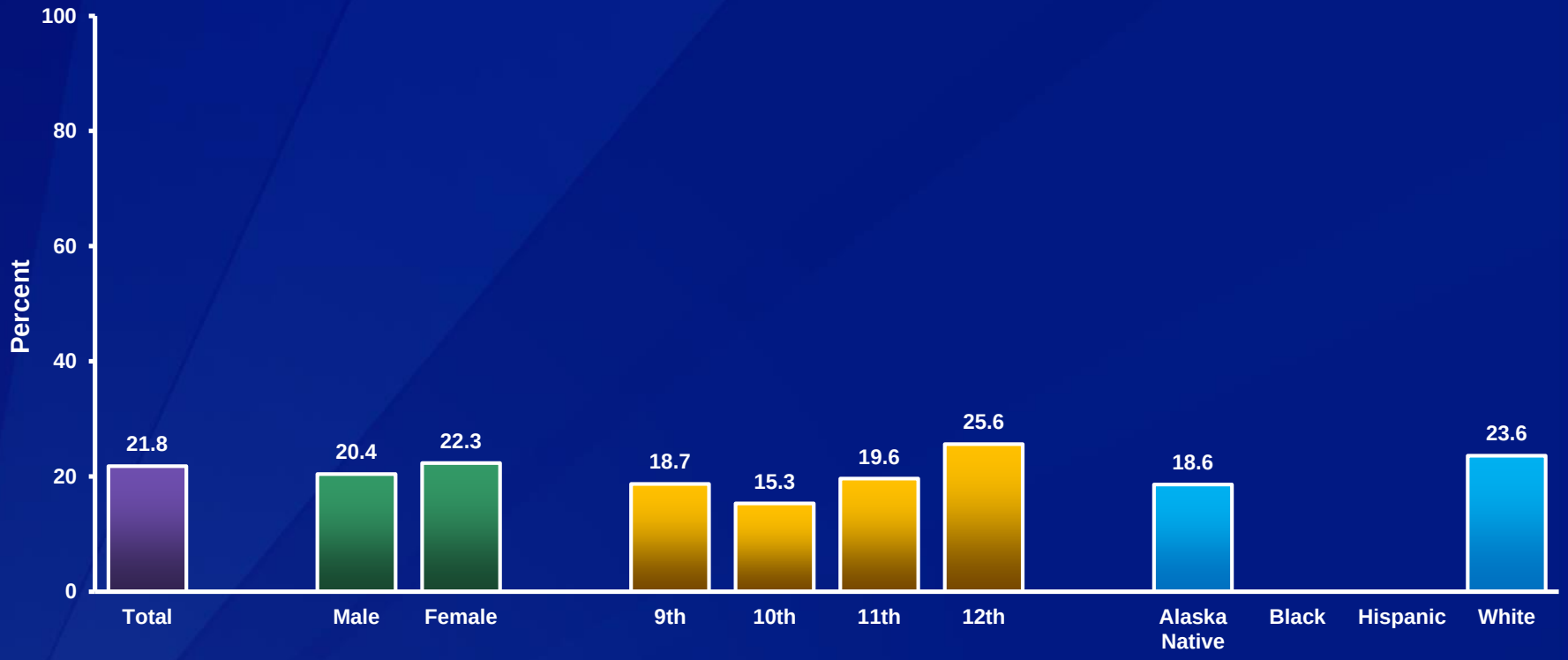
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN49

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 2009-2015†

*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life
†12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

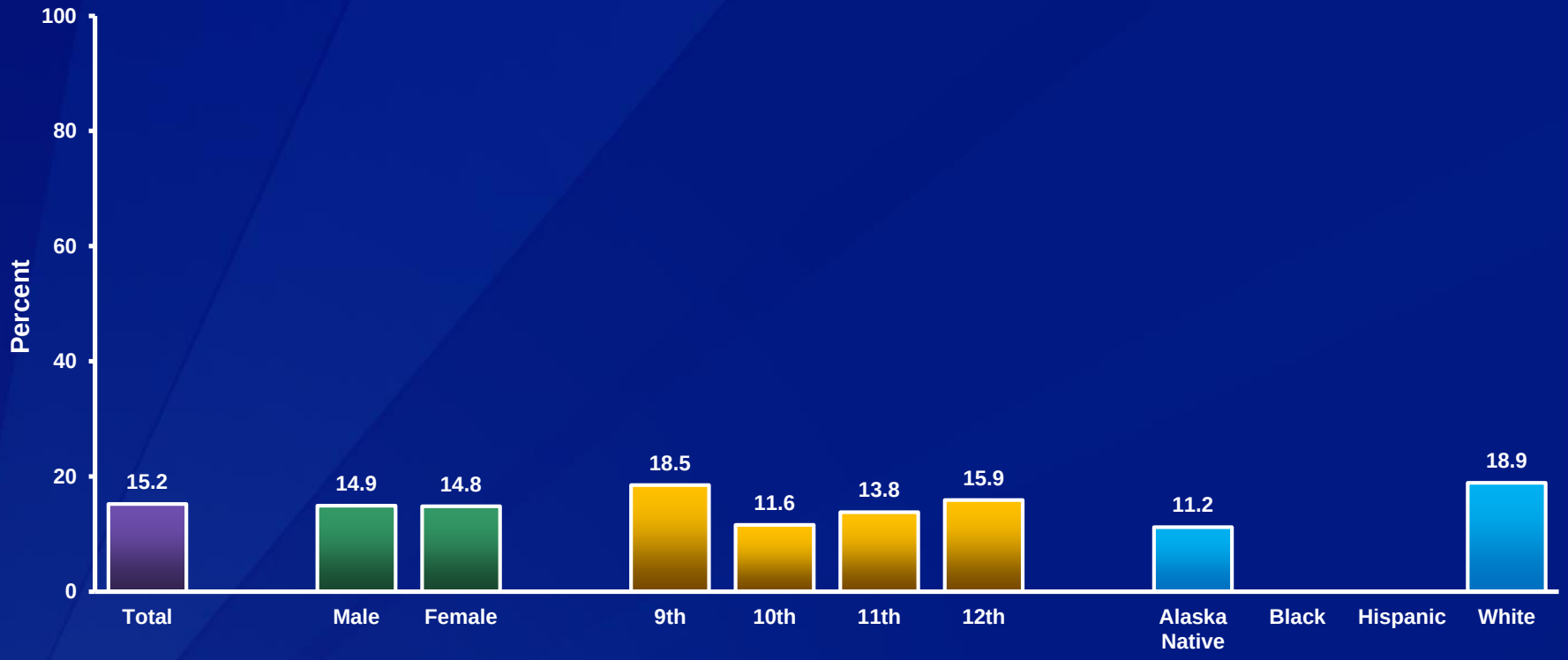
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* 2009-2015†

*Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

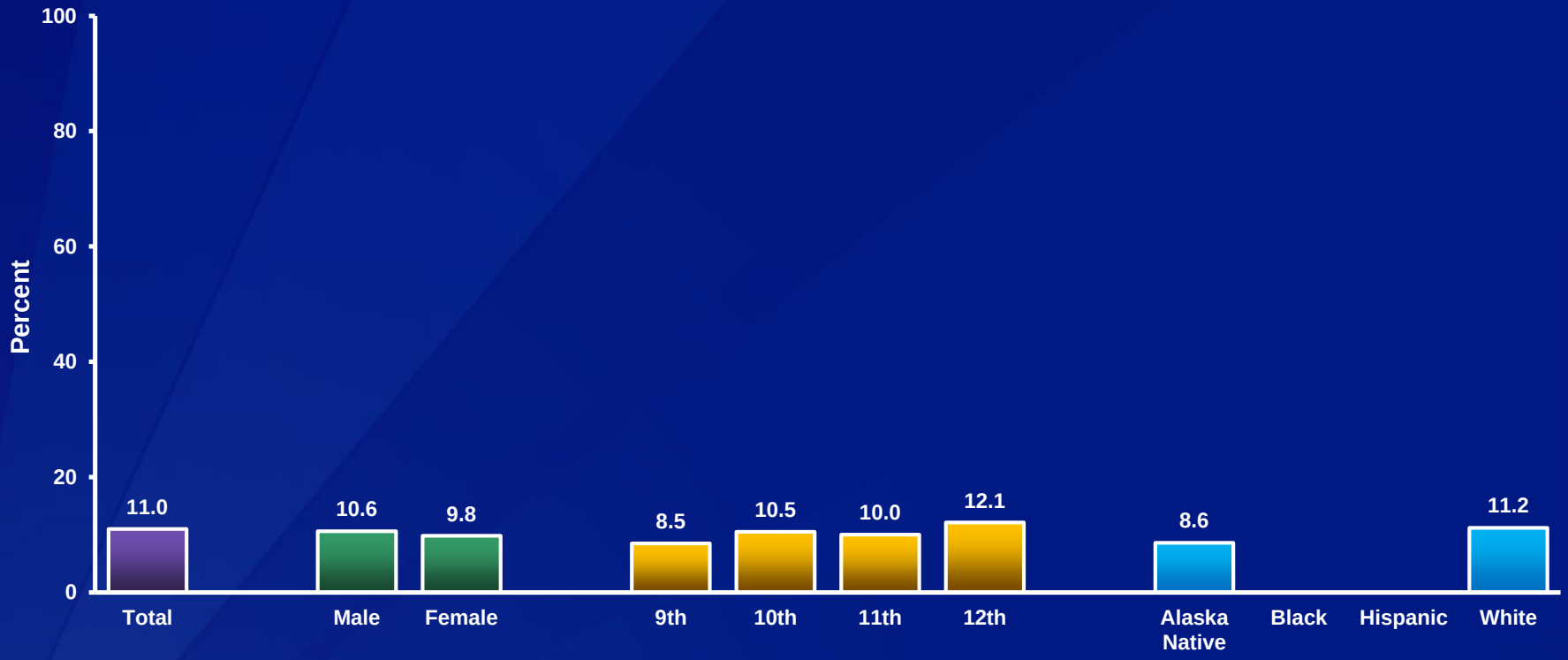
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 2009-2015†

*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN52

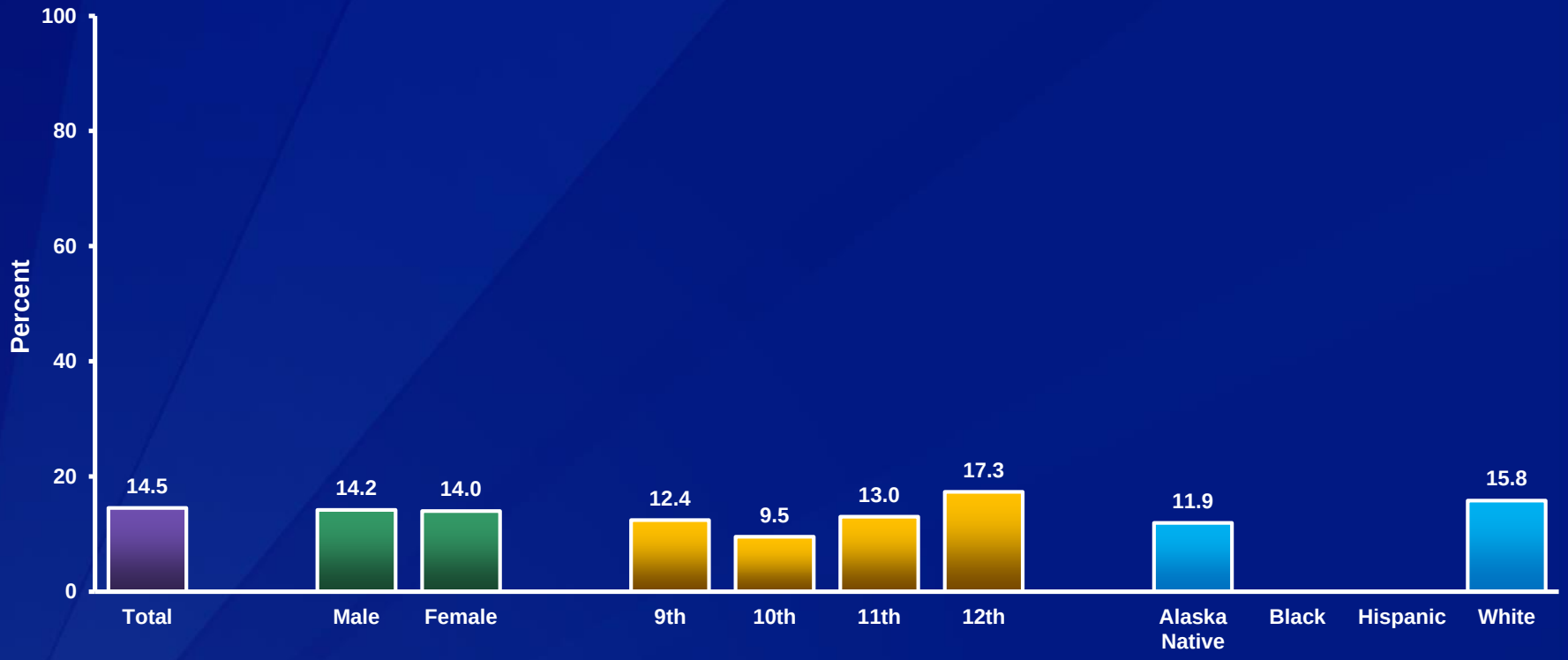
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* 2009-2015†

*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life
†12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

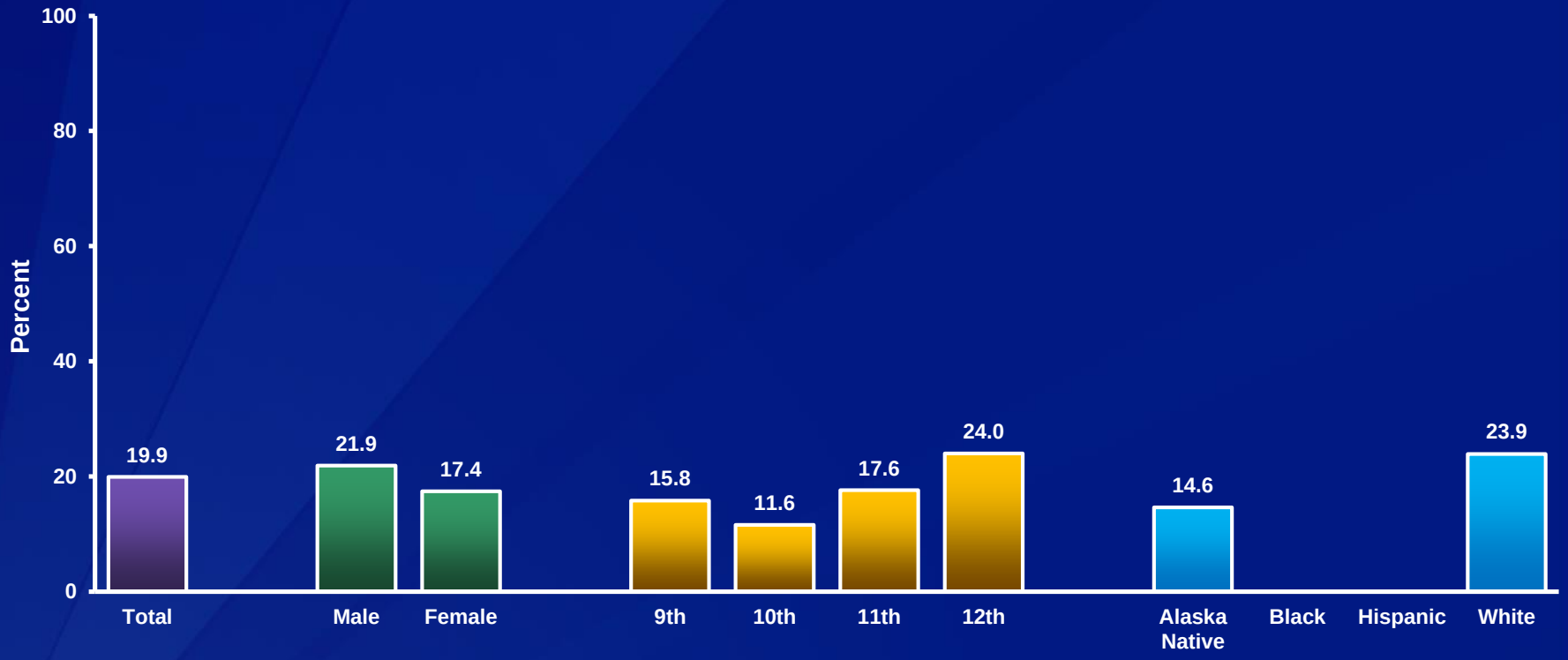
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* 2009-2015†

*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

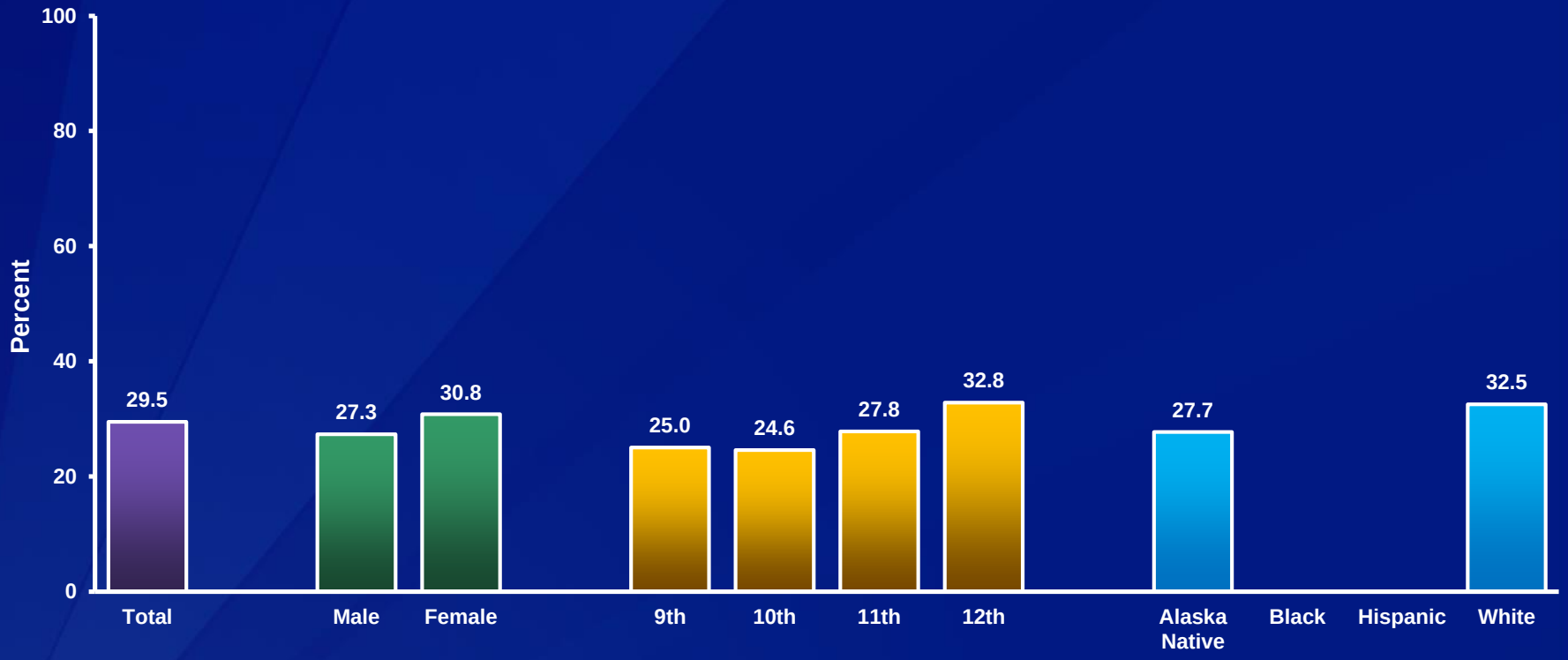


*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* 2009-2015†

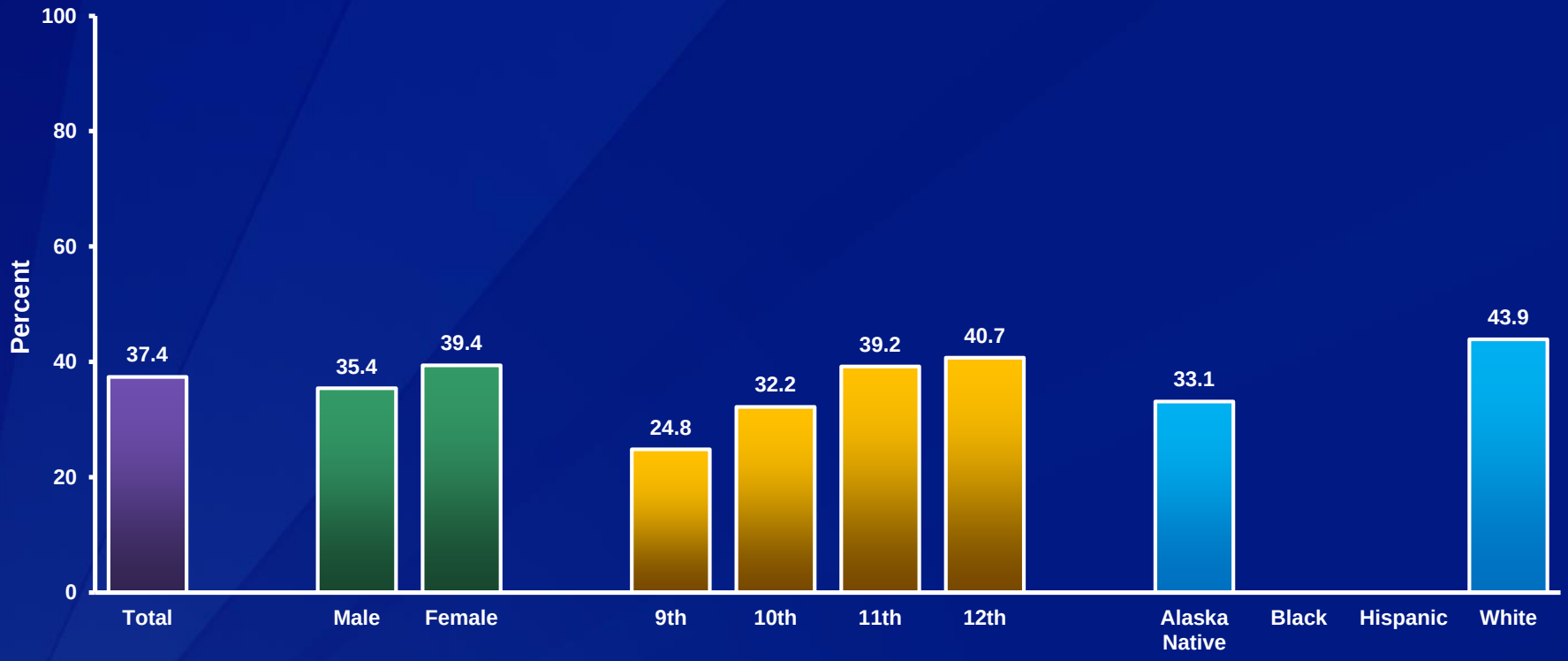
*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Also called "K2", "Spice", "fake weed", "King Kong", "Yucatan Fire", "Skunk", or "Moon Rocks", one or more times during their life
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life

†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

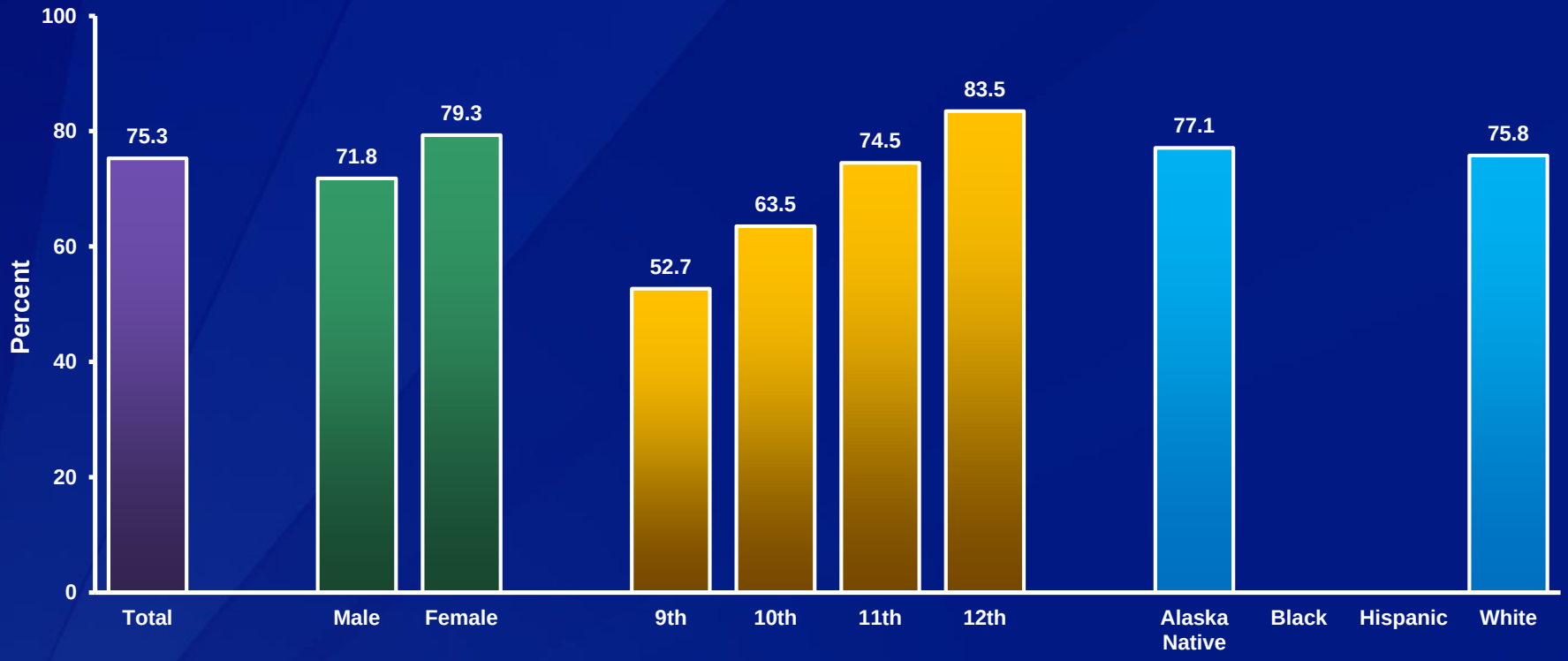
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2009-2015†

*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

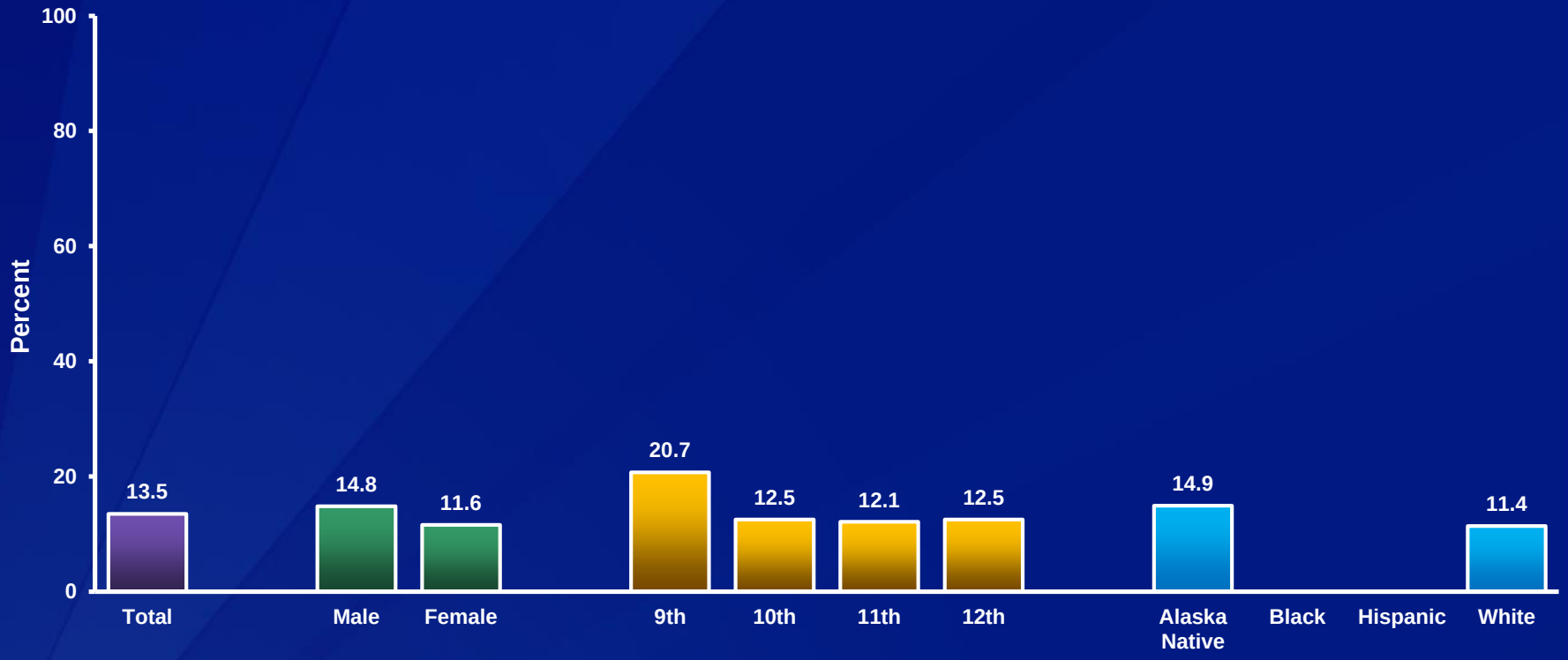


*F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 2009-2015*

*Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*For the first time
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN61

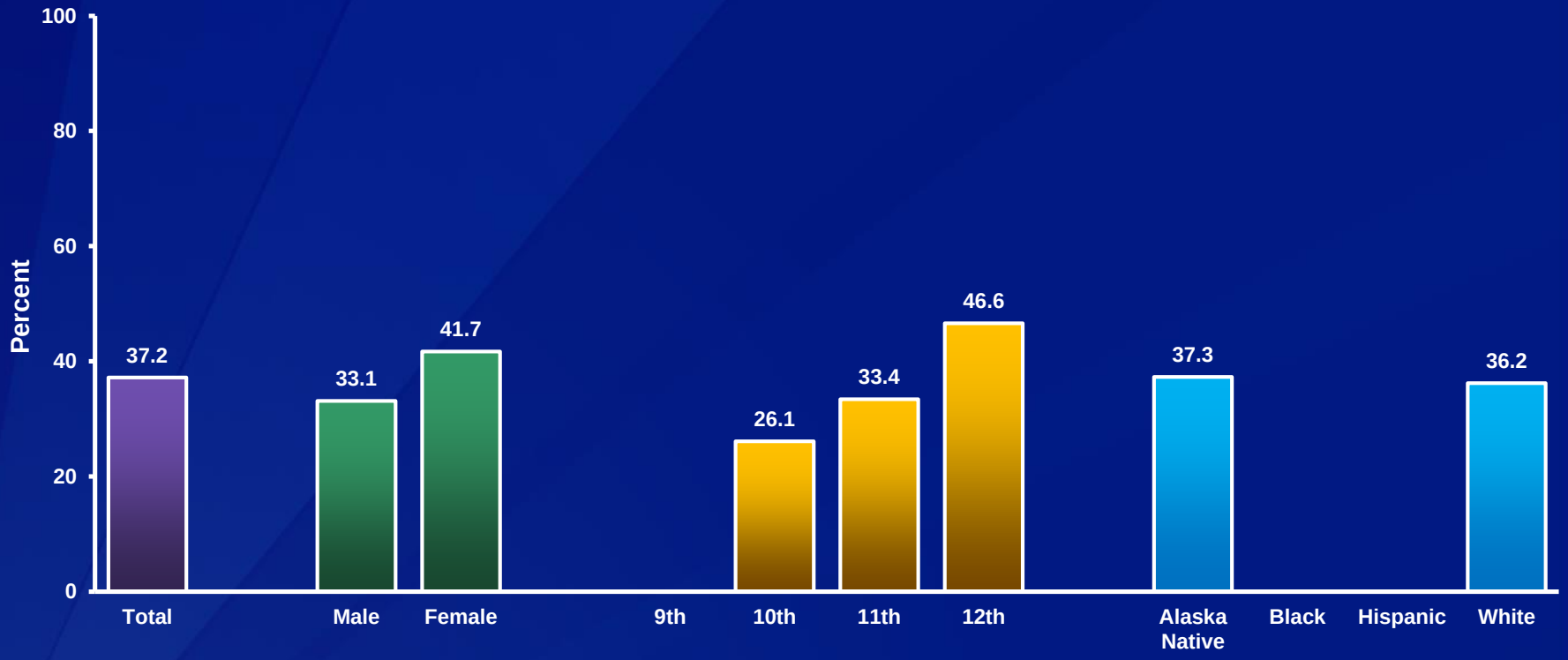
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years,* 2009-2015†

*For the first time

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During their life
†F > M; 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

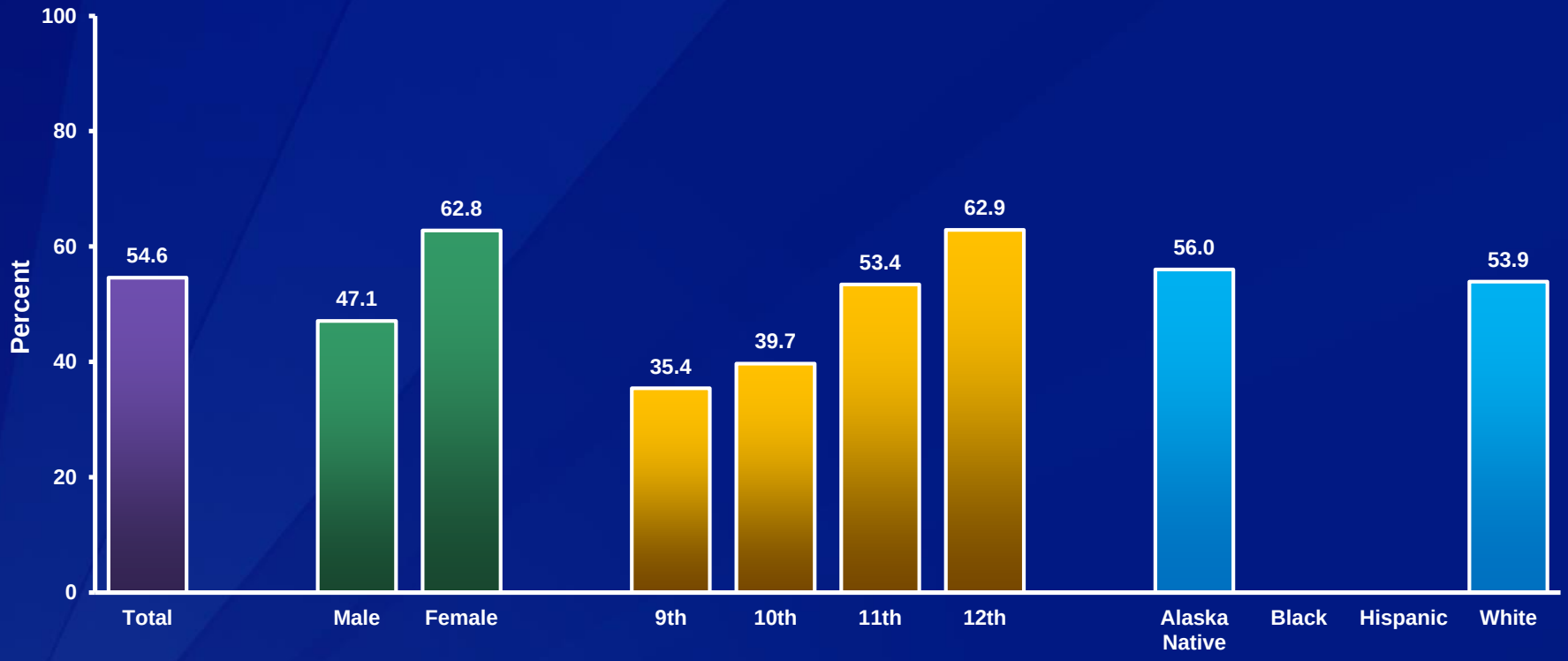
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons,* 2009-2015†

*During their life

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

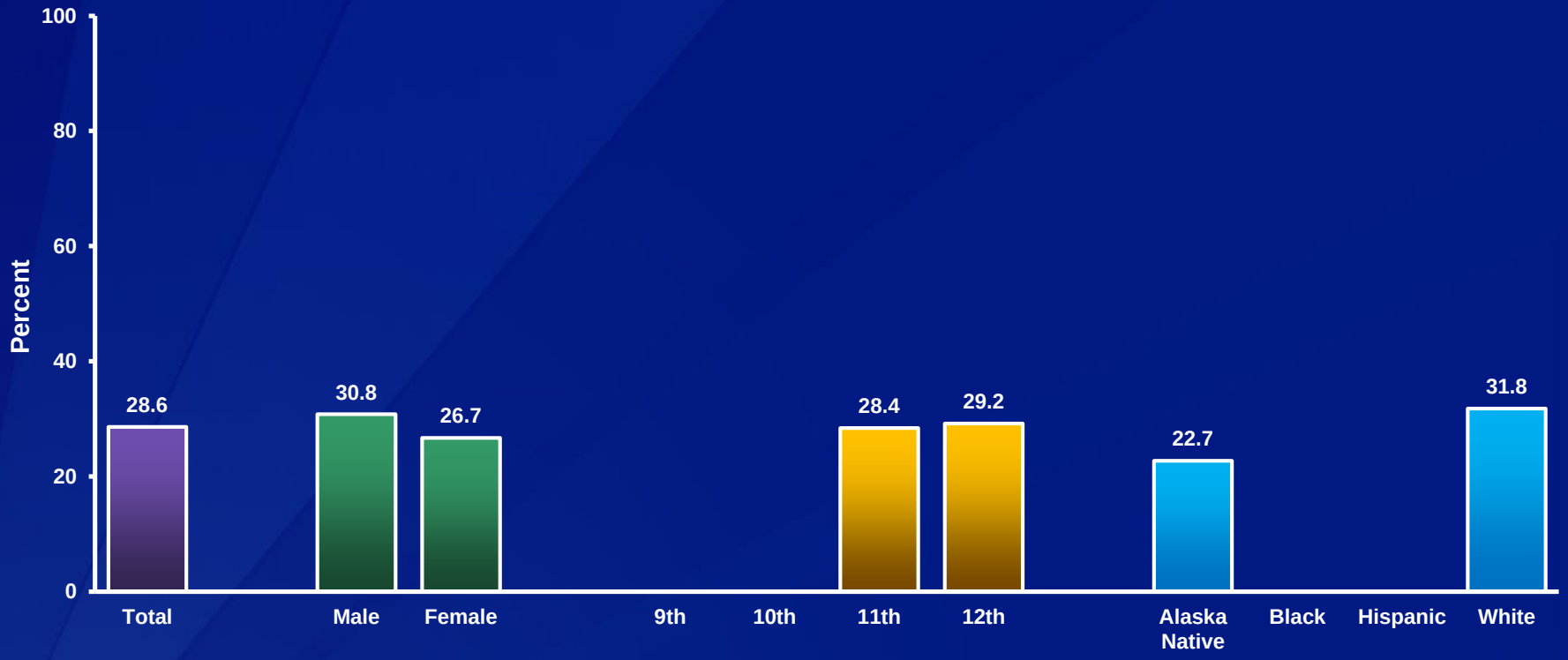


*Sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 2009-2015†

*Sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

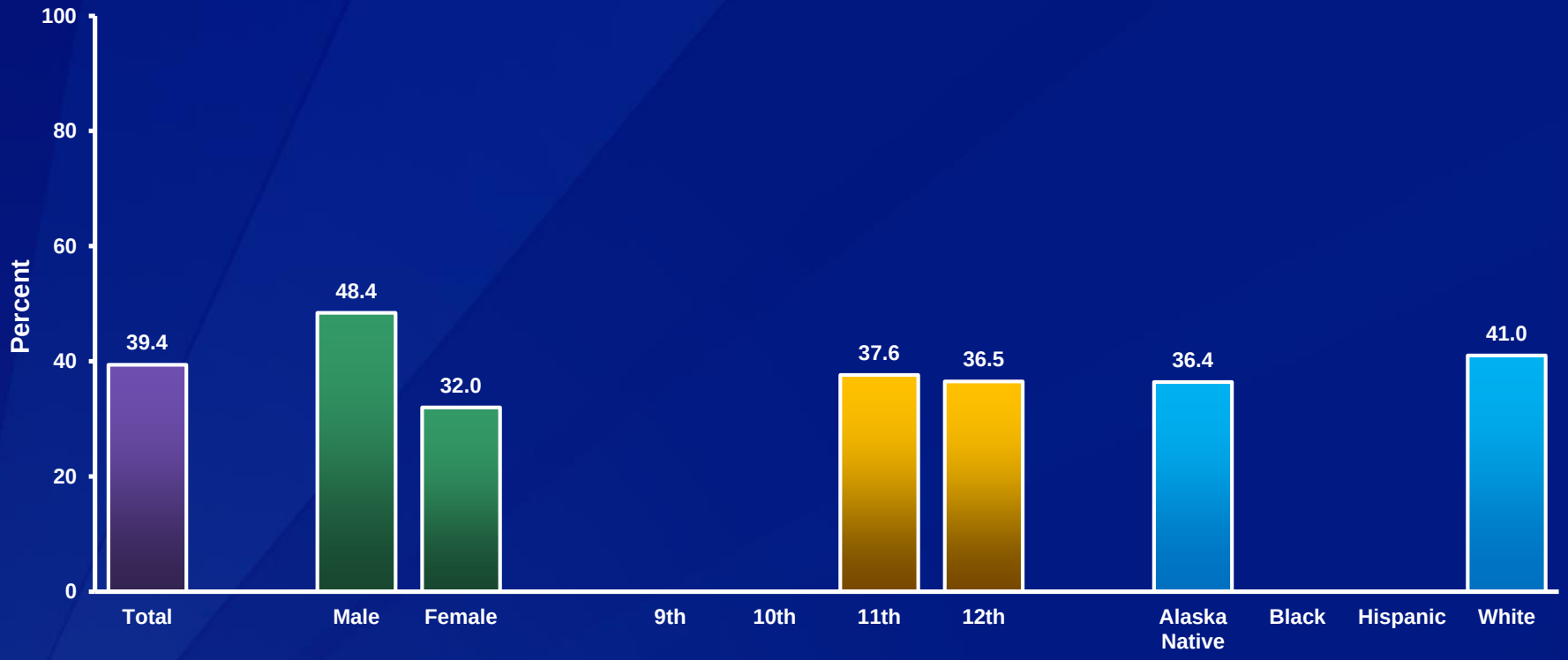
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2009-2015†

*Among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

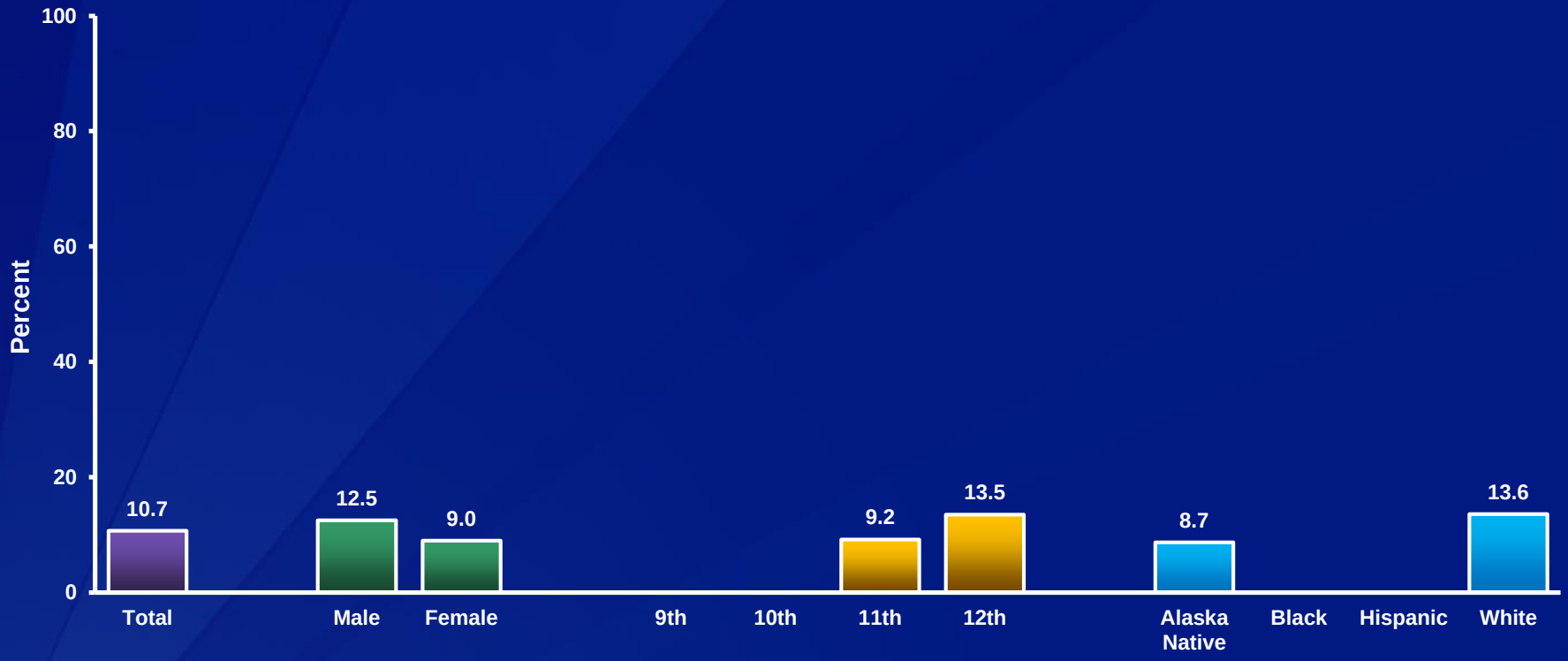


*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom,* 2009-2015†

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN66

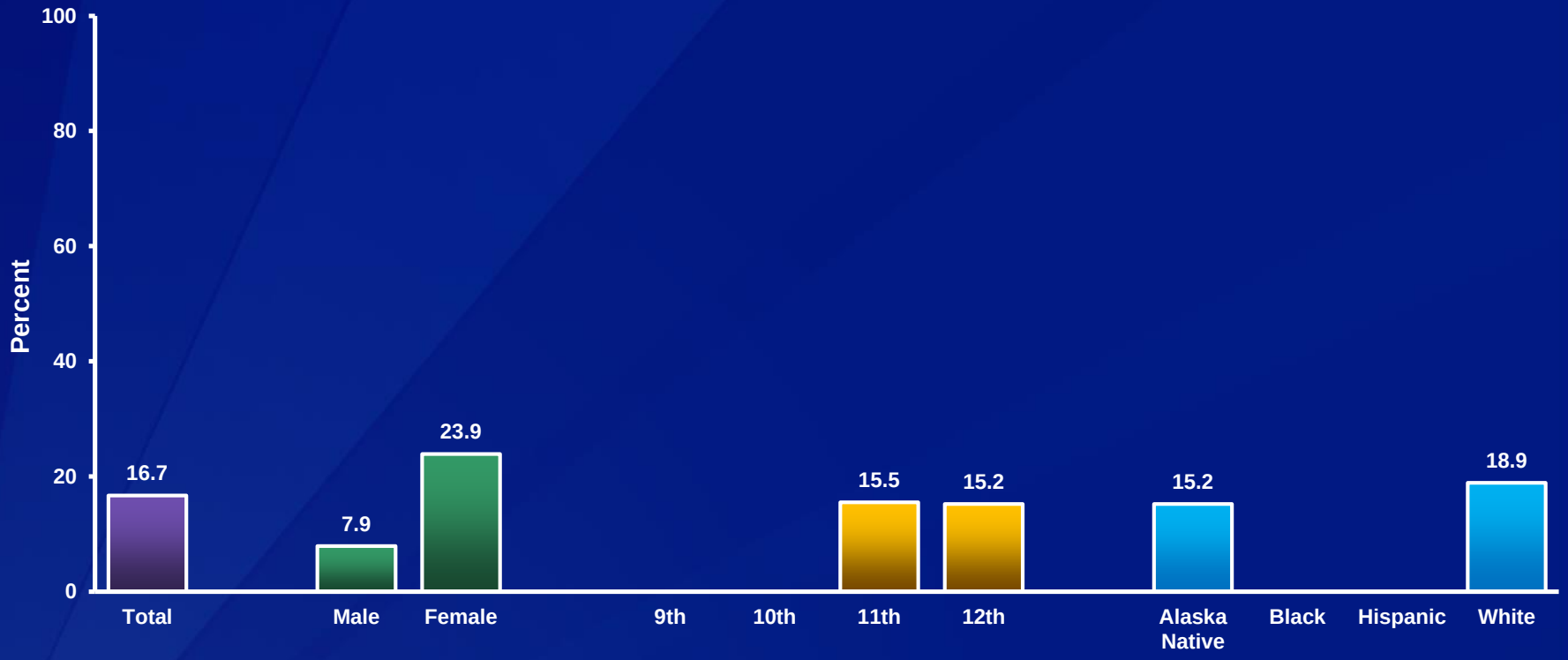
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills,* 2009-2015†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

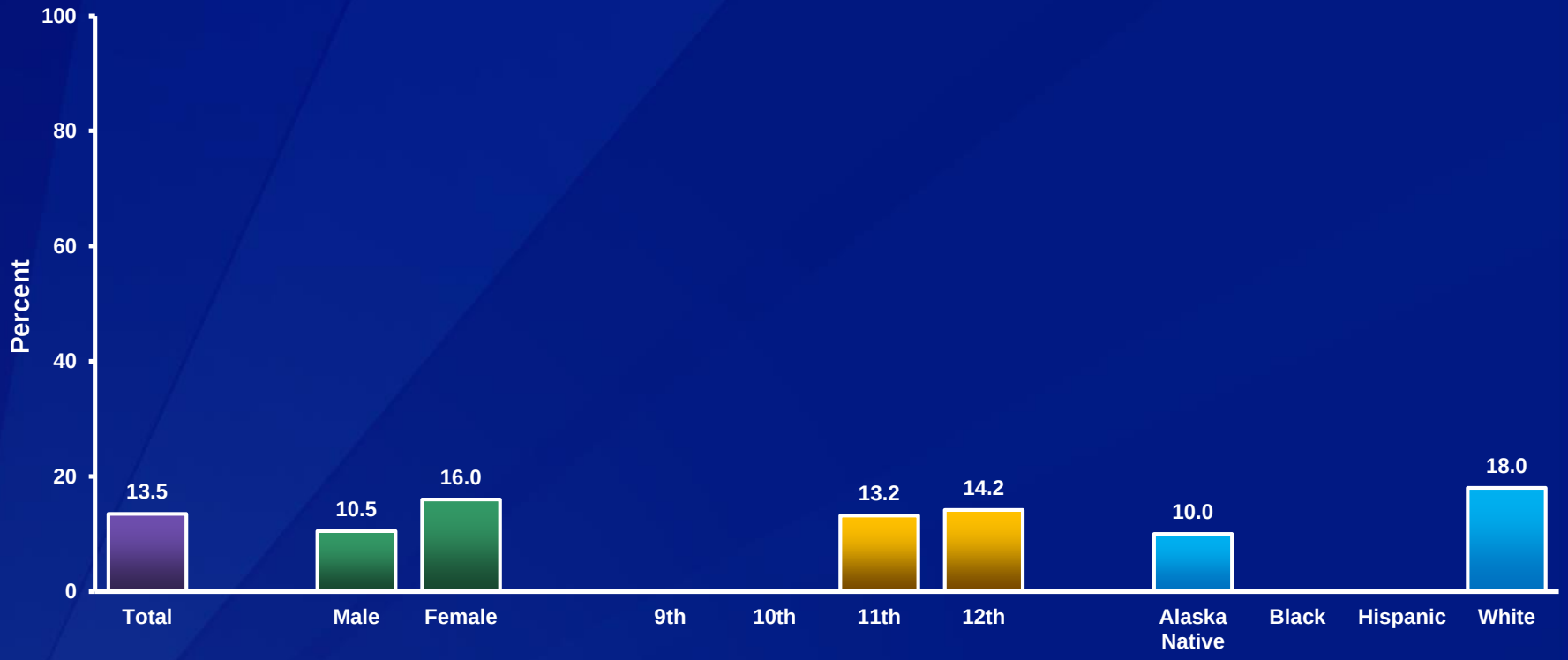
Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* 2011-2015†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), Patch (e.g., Orthoevra), or Birth Control Ring (e.g., Nuvaring),* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active
†W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

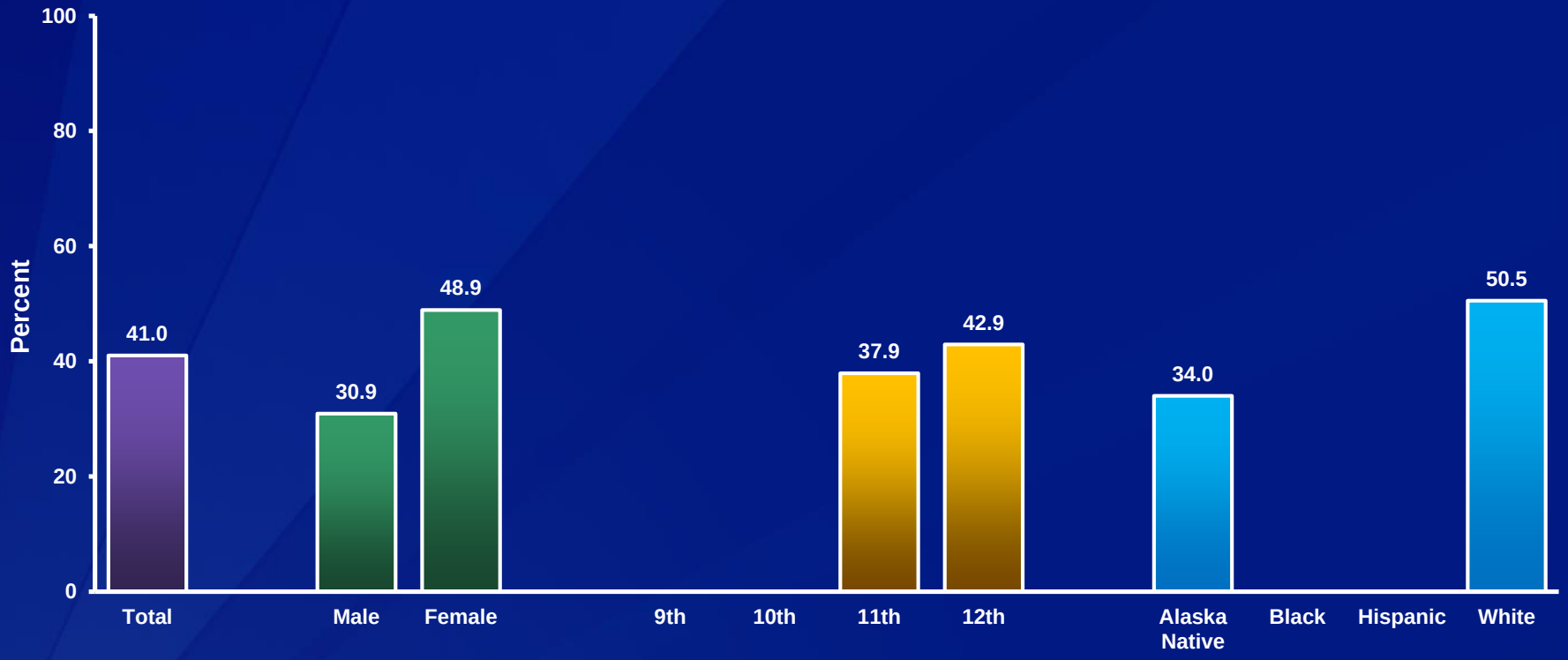
Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), Patch (e.g., Orthoevra), or Birth Control Ring (e.g., Nuvaring),* 2011-2015†

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

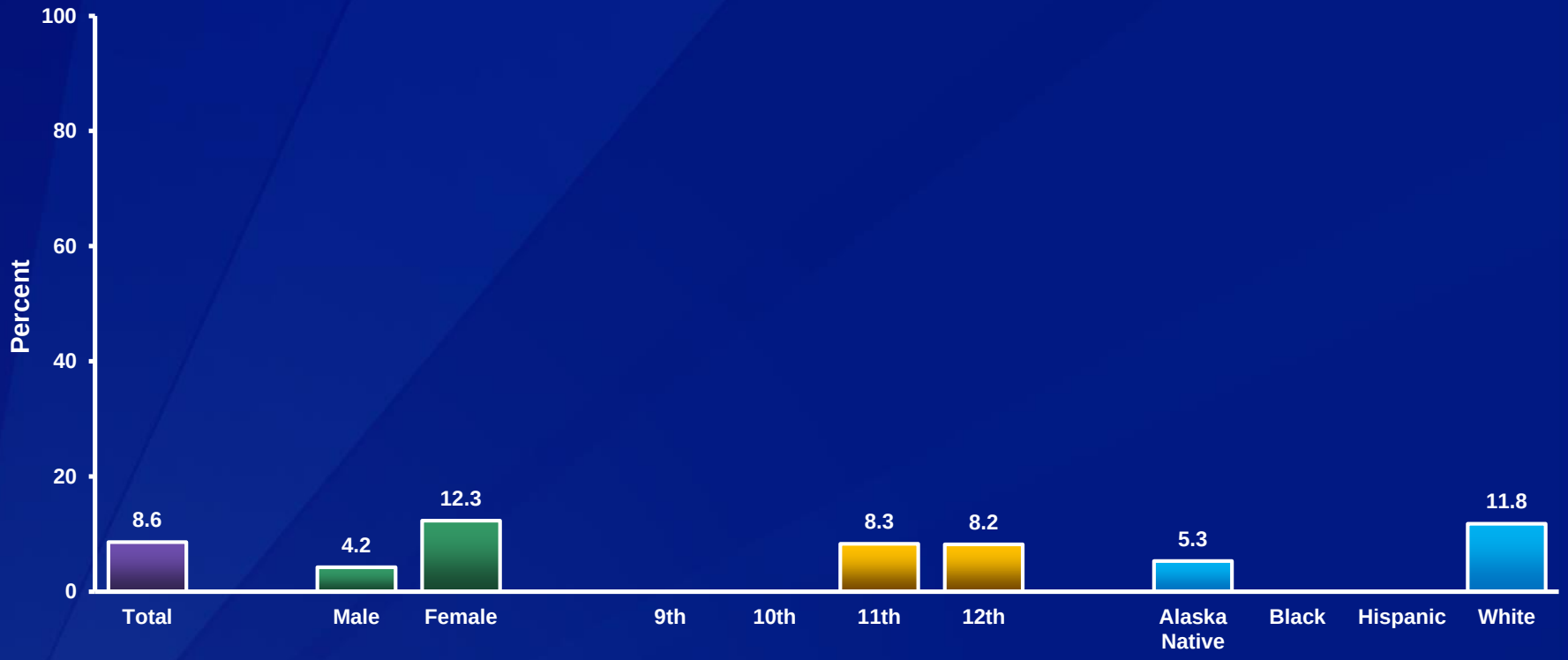
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* 2011-2015†

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

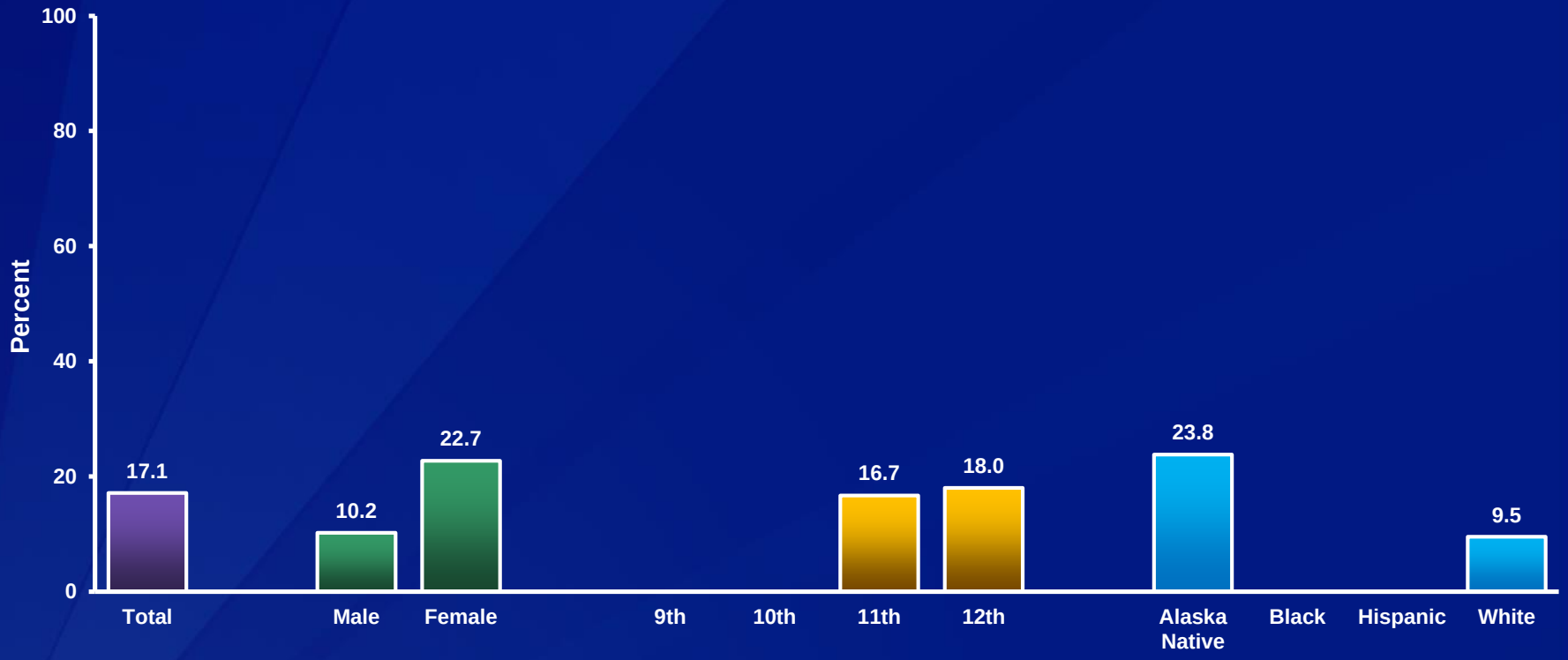


*To prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2011-2015†

*To prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active
†F > M; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

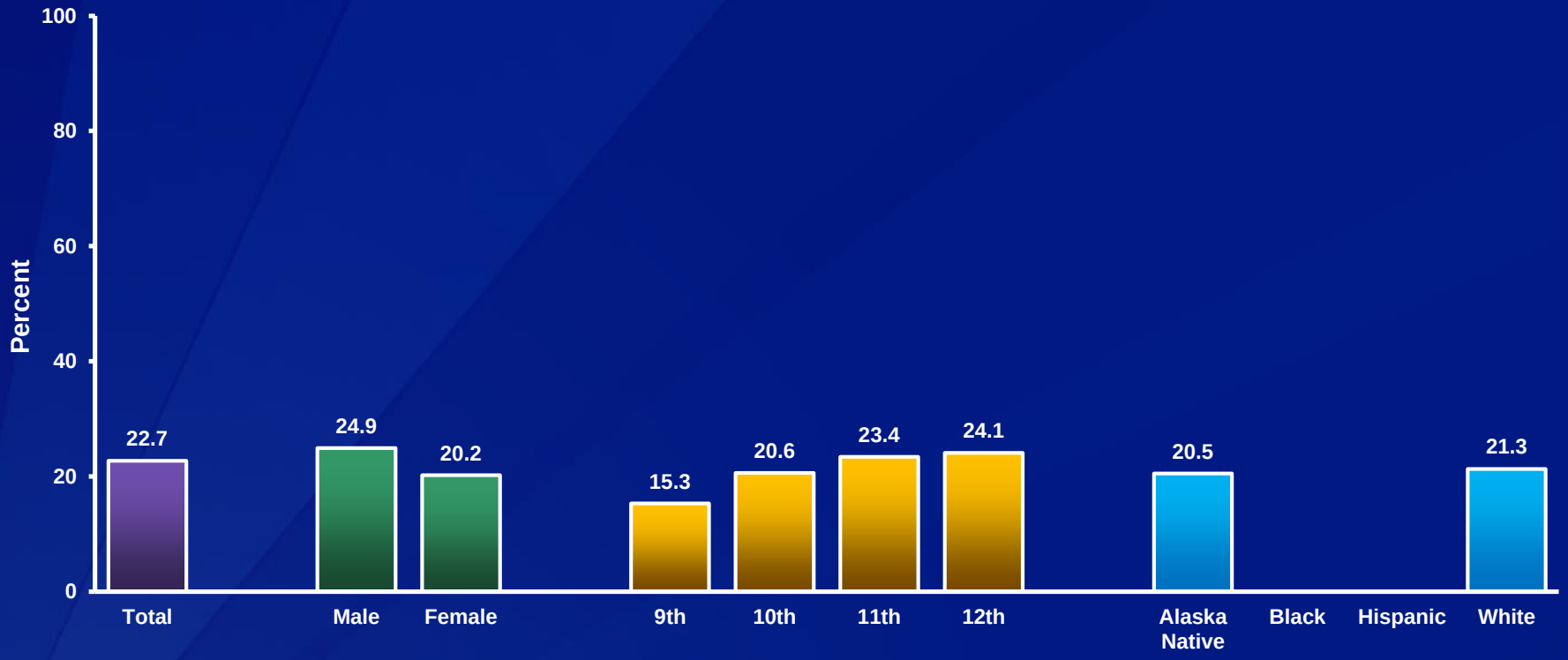
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* 2009-2015†

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

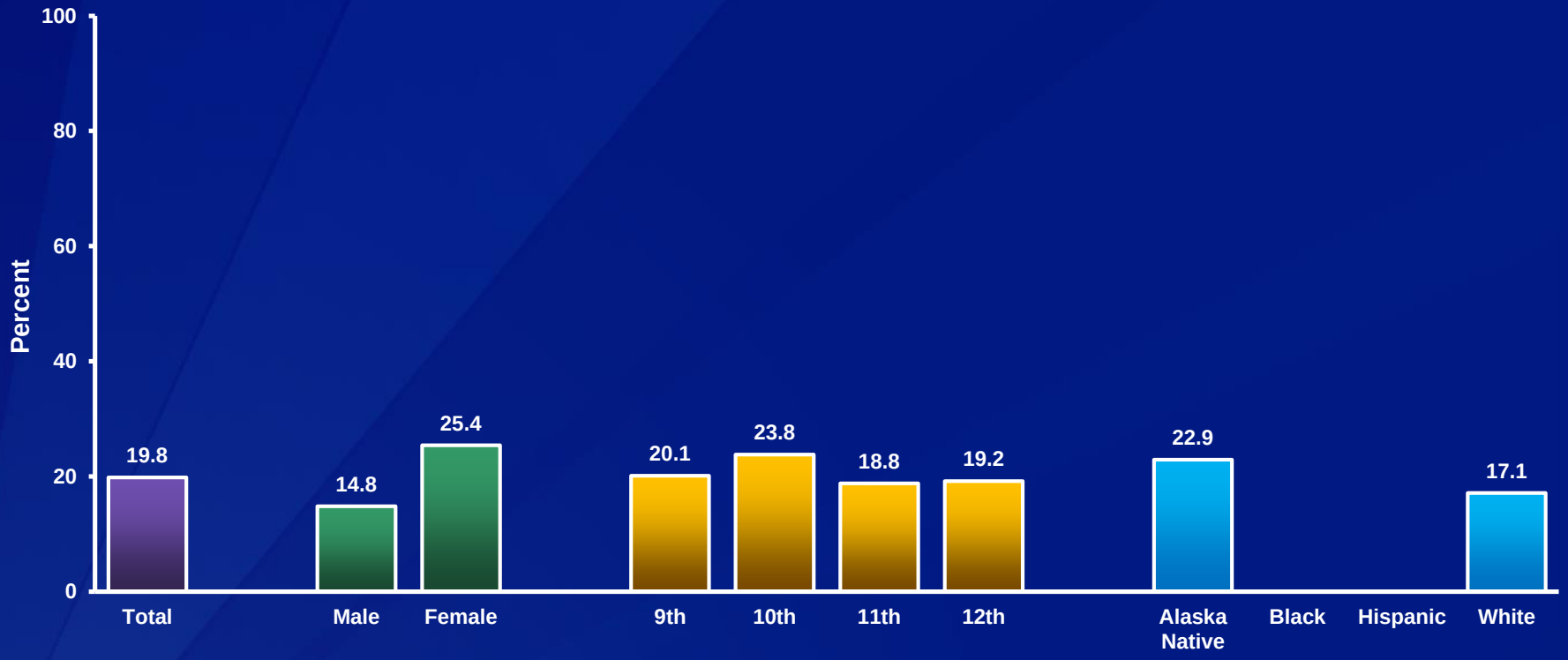


* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts
†12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* 2009-2015†

* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

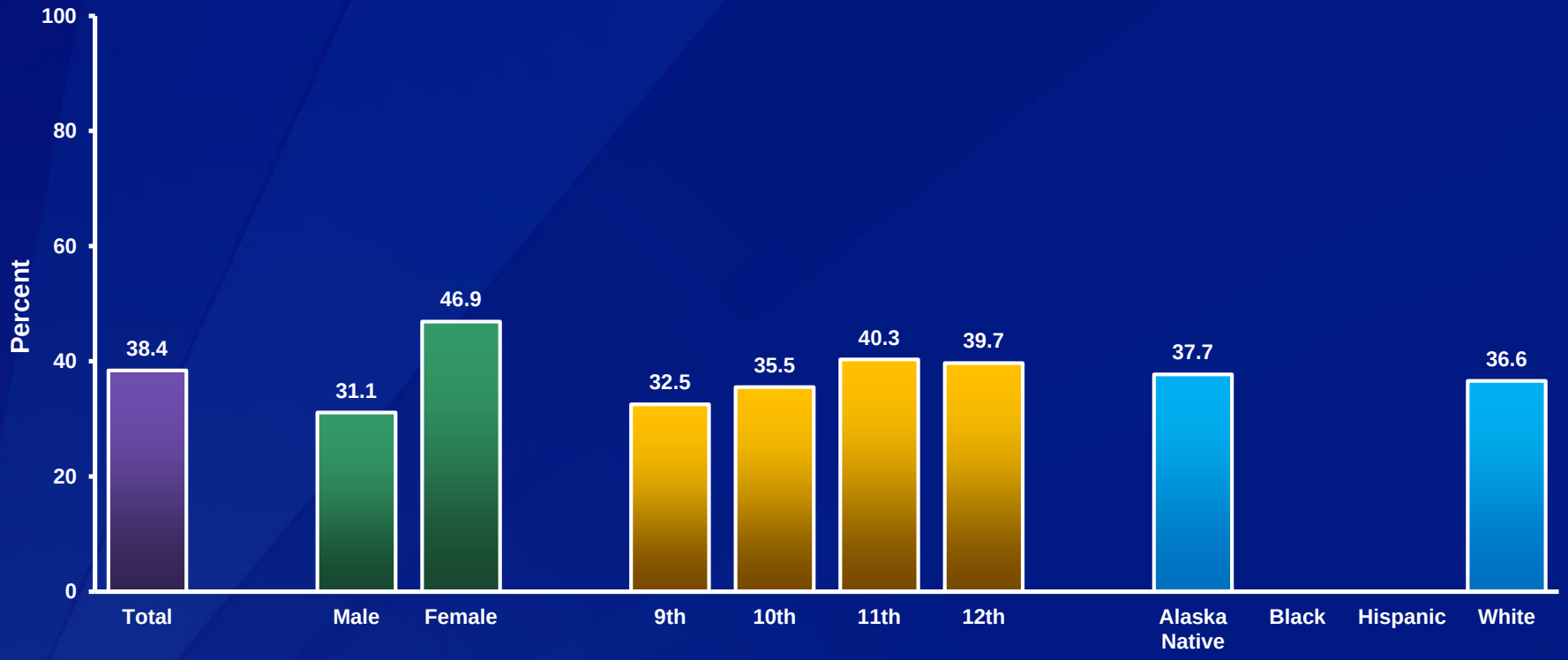
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 2009-2015†

* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

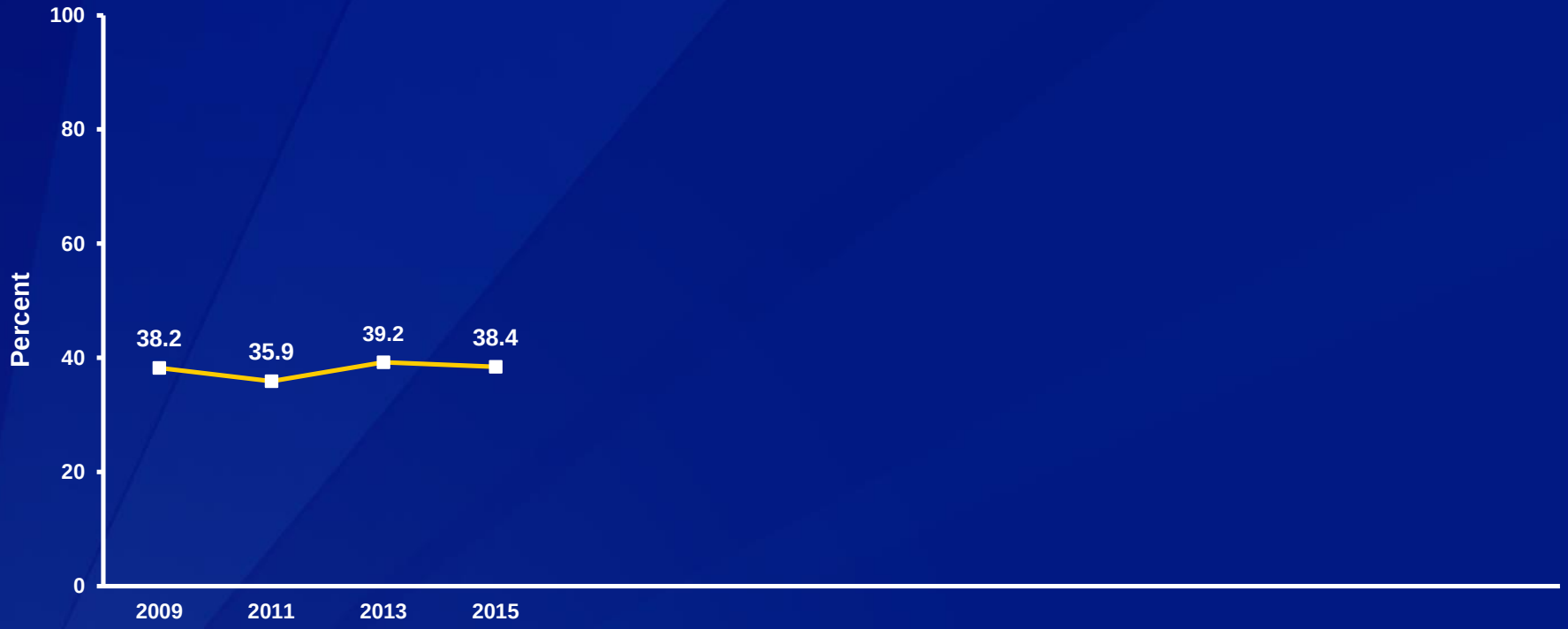
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



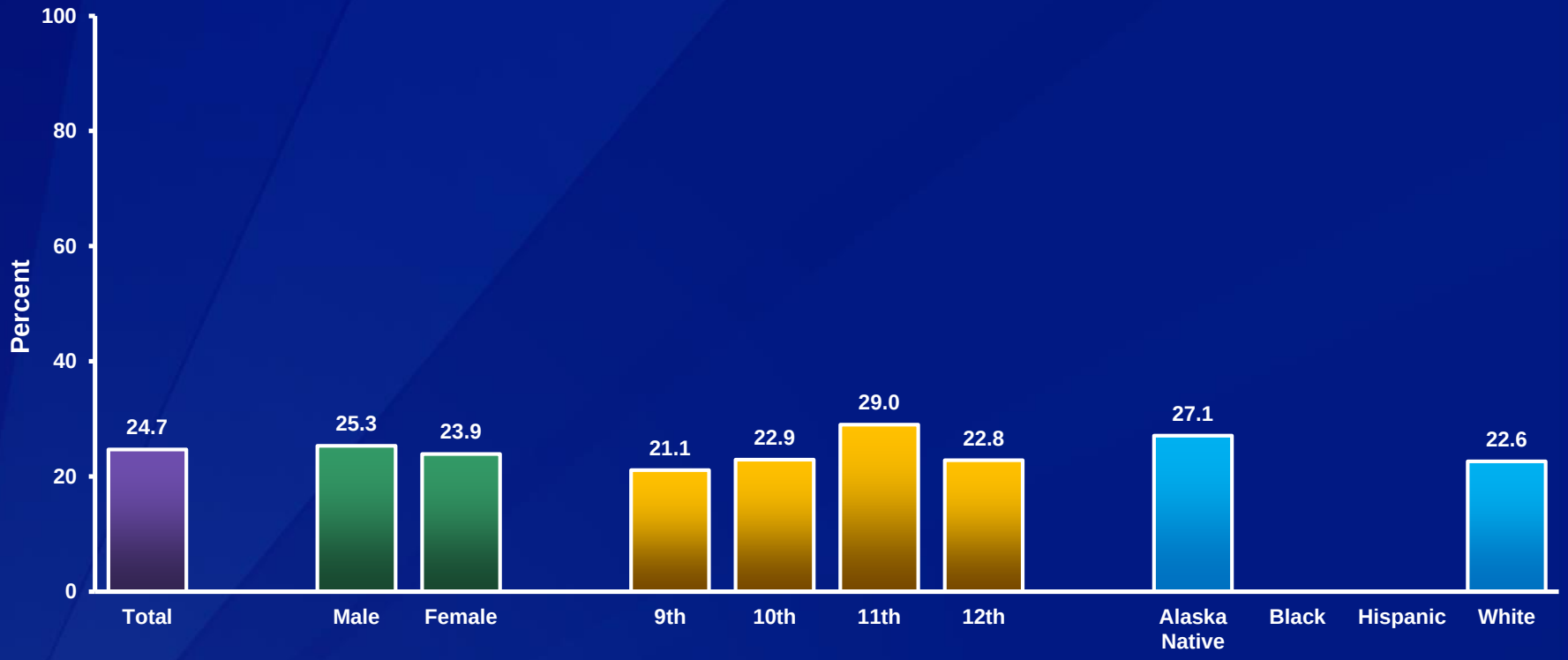
*F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 2009-2015*



*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

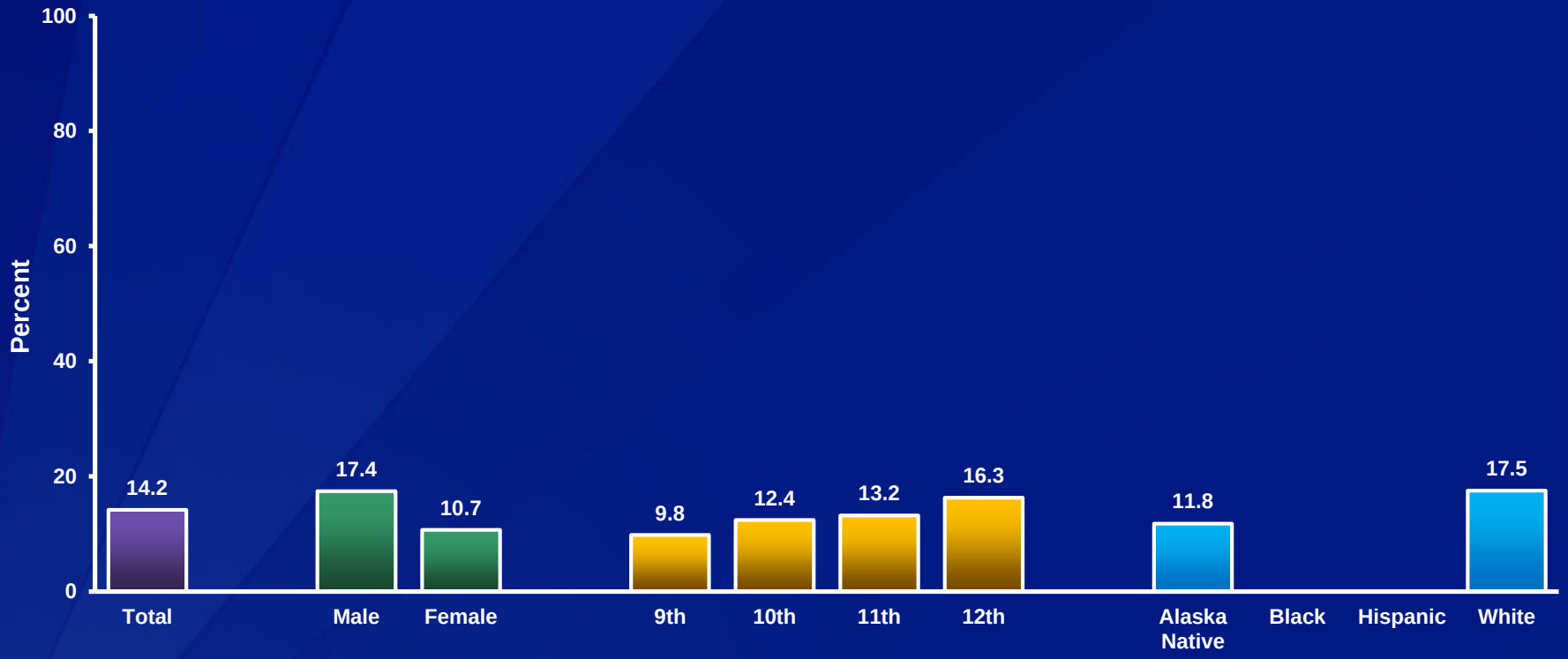


*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 2009-2015†

*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

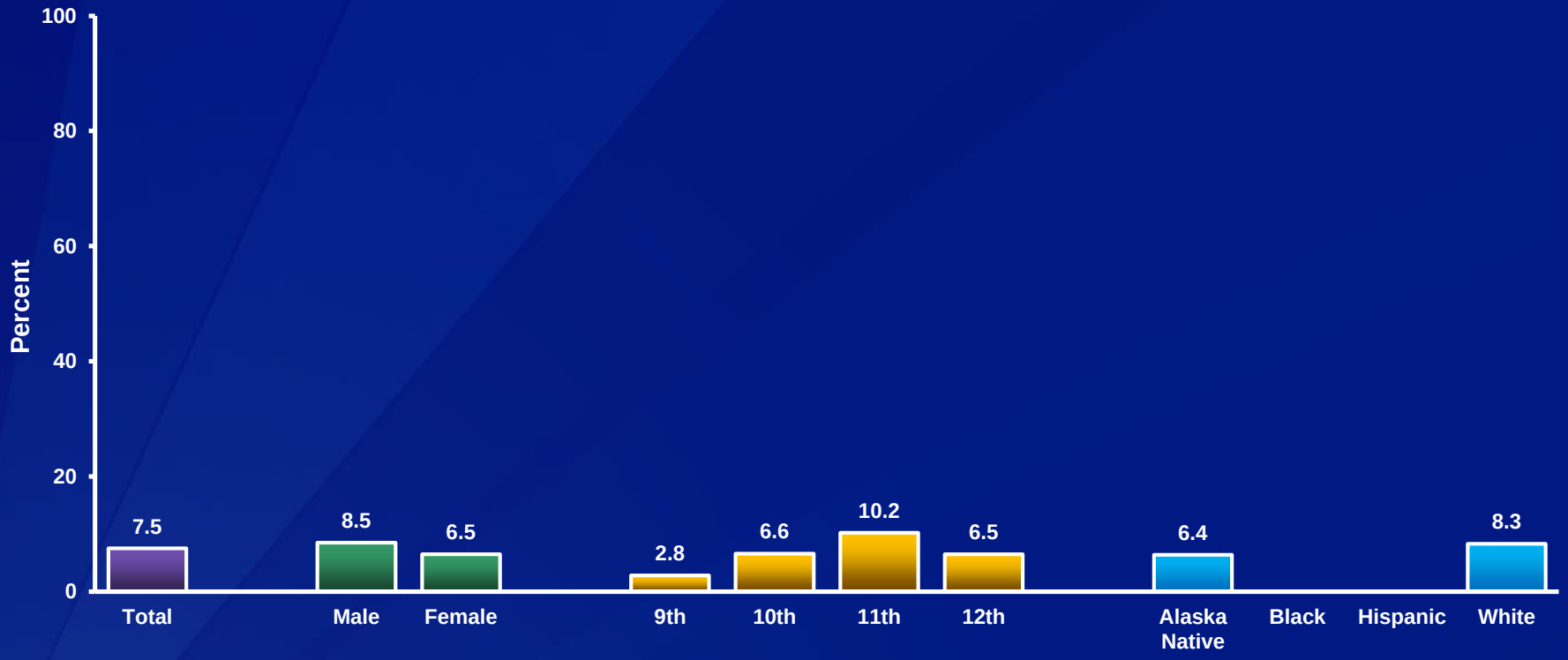


*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 2009-2015†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

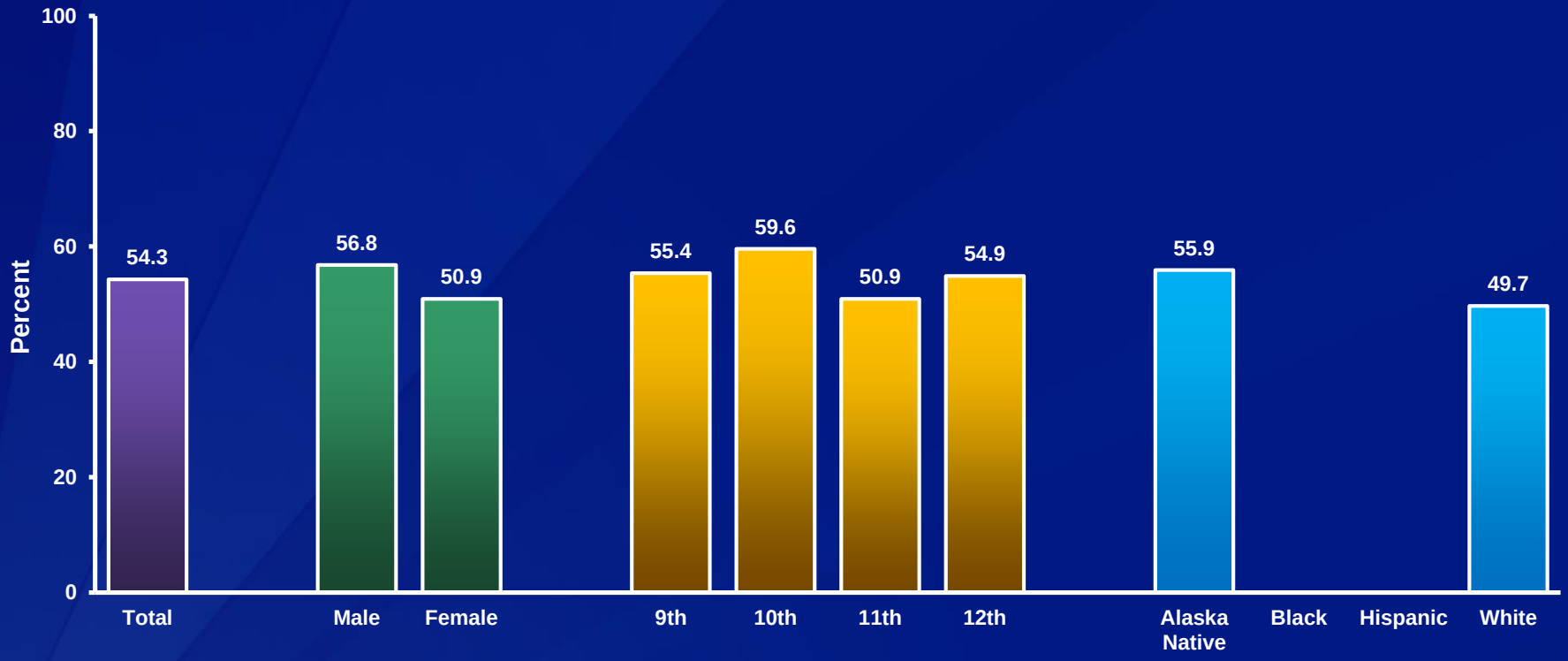
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 2009-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

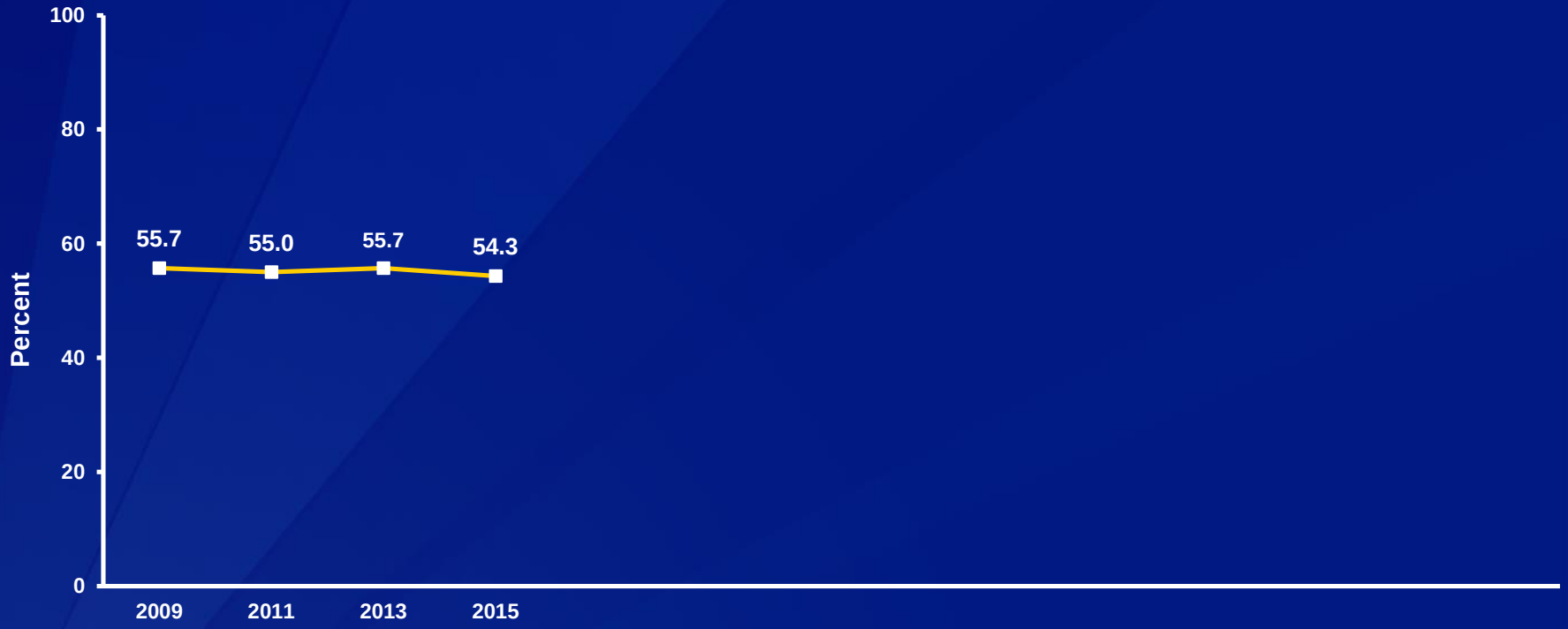
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

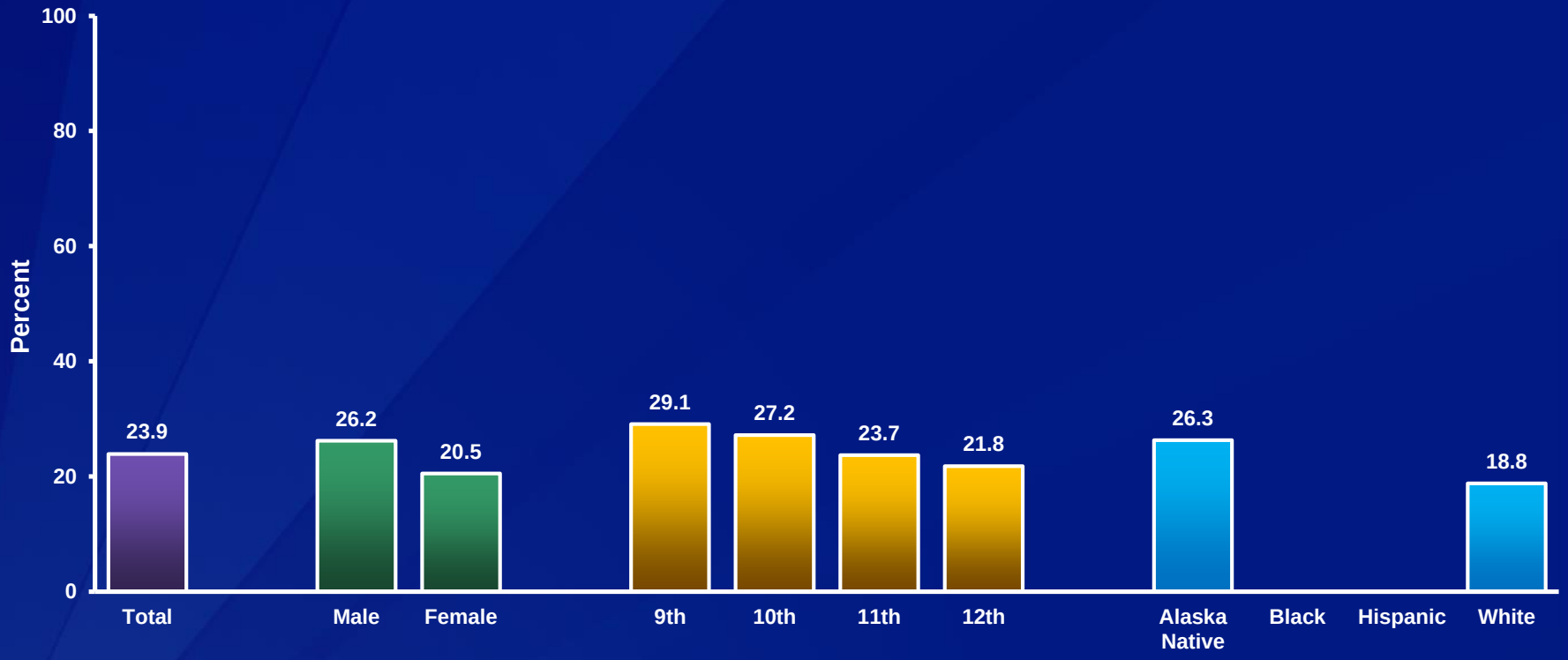


*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

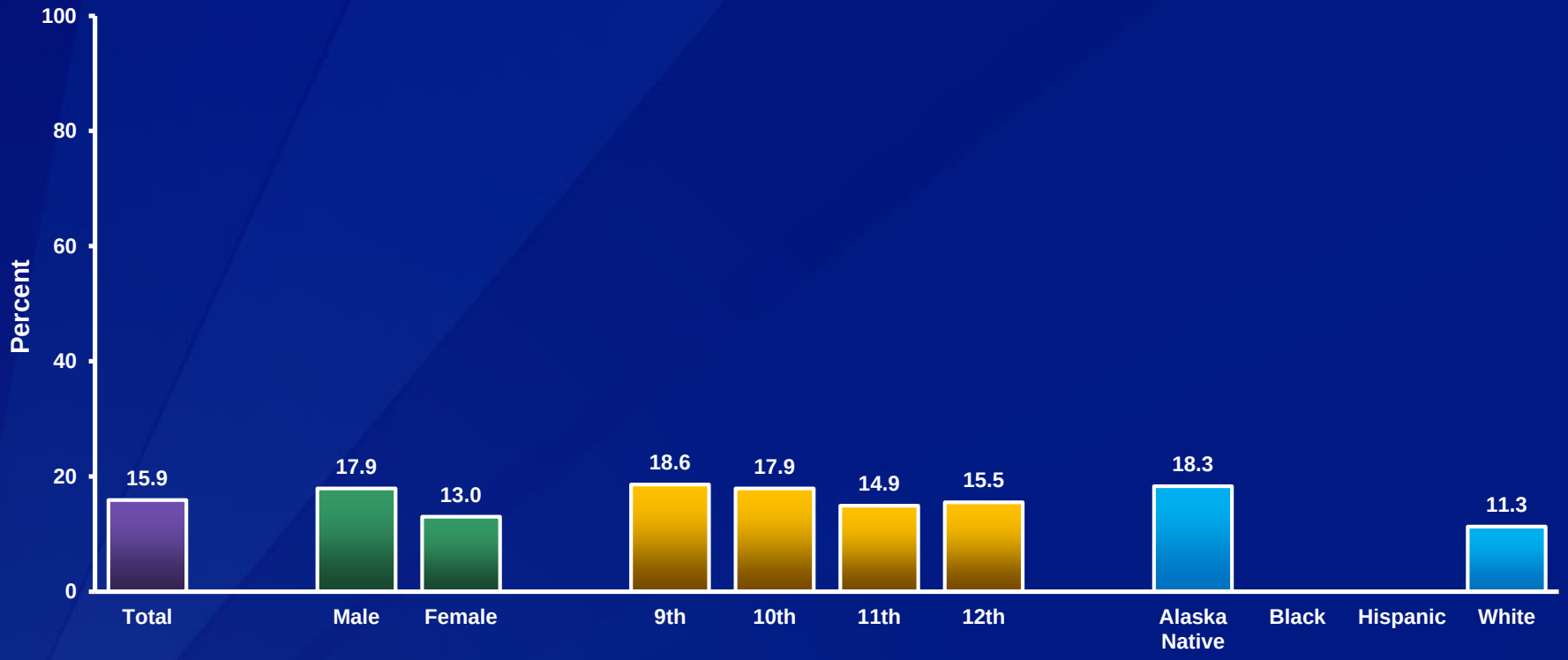
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

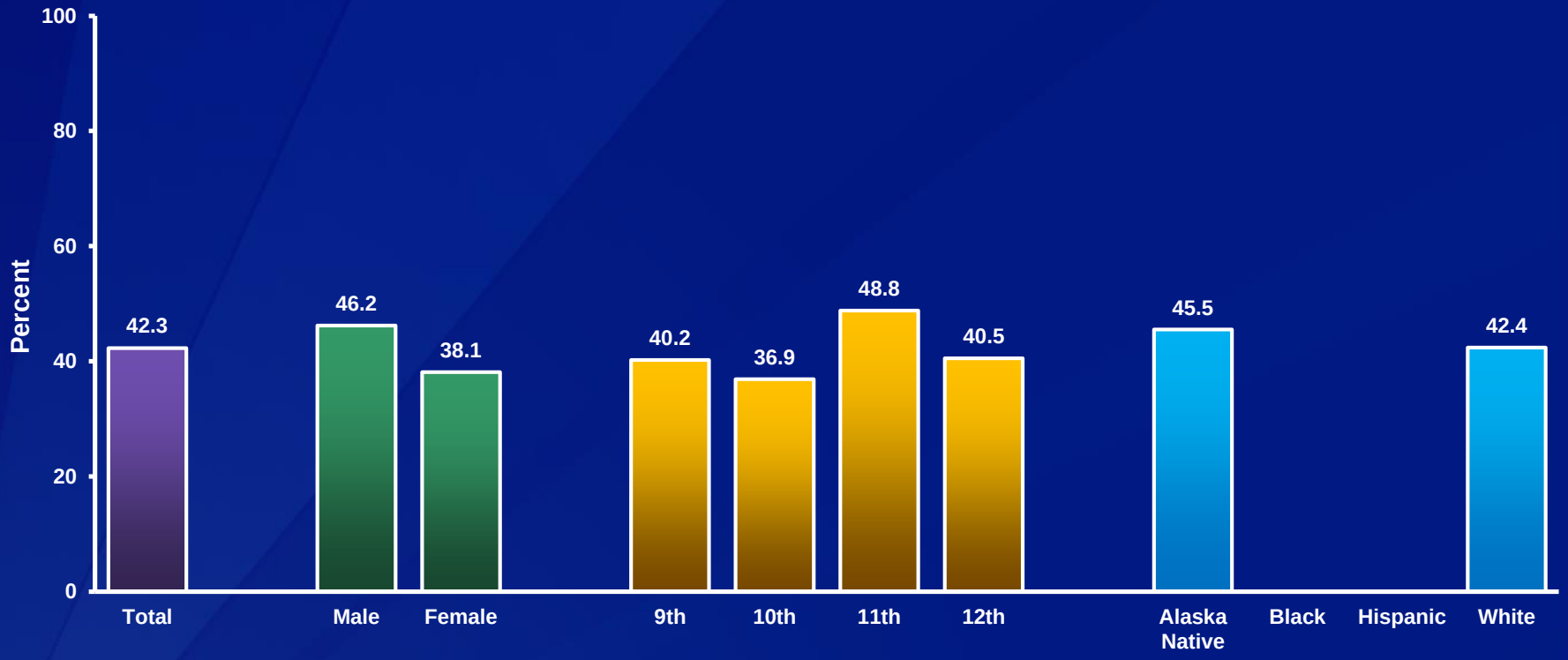


*During the 7 days before the survey
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Salad,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

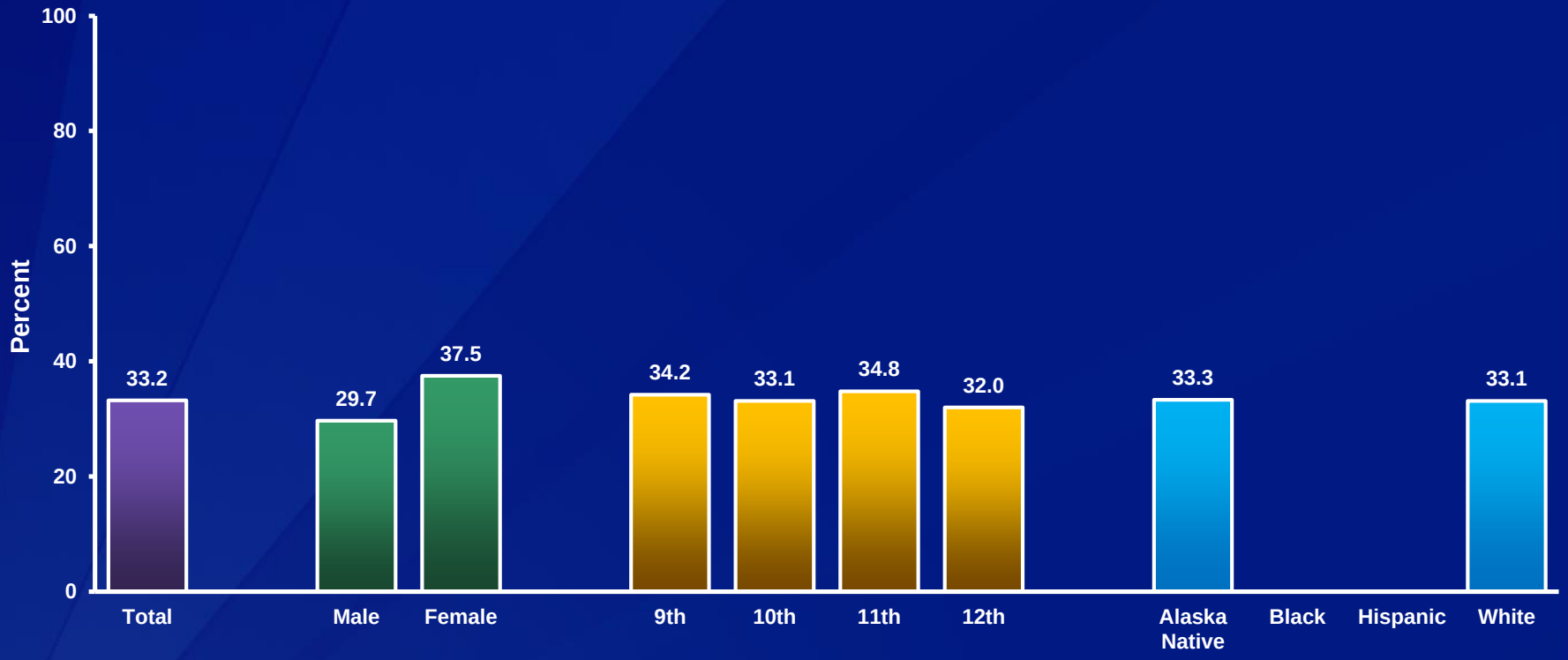


*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Salad,* 2009-2015†

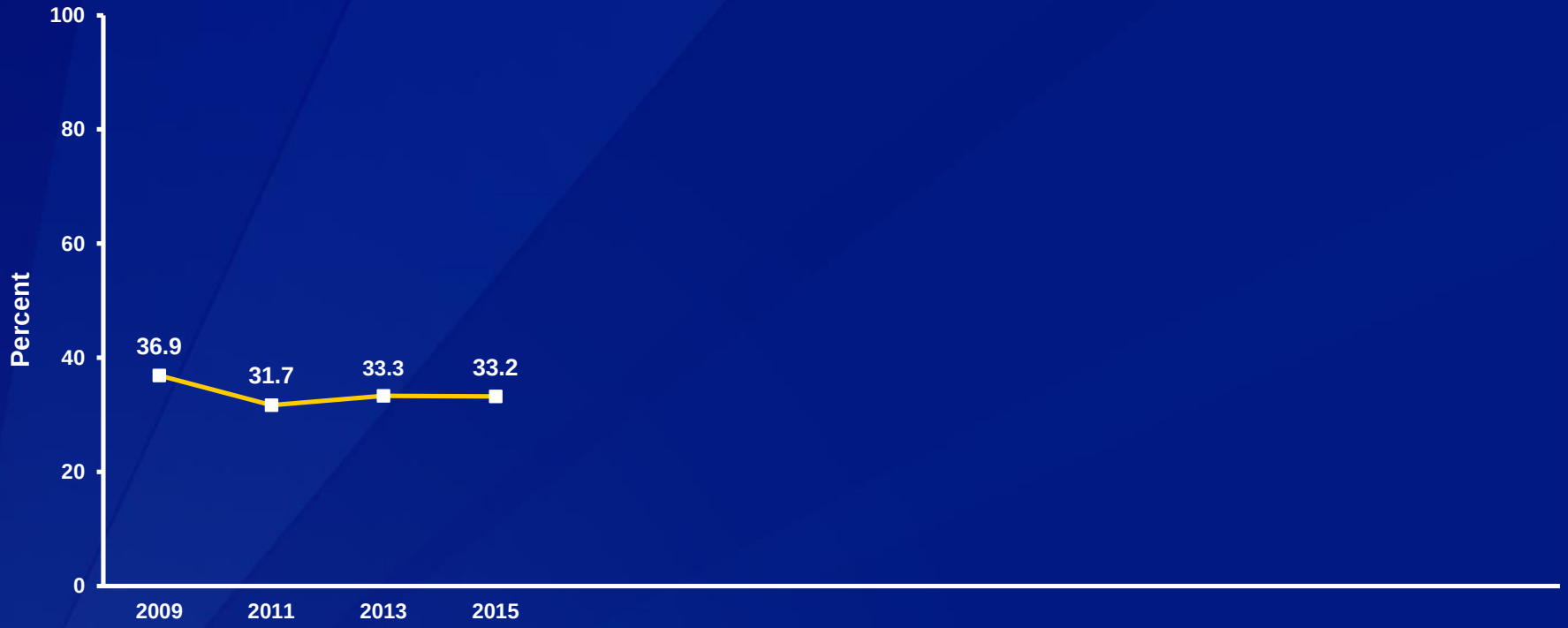
*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 2009-2015†

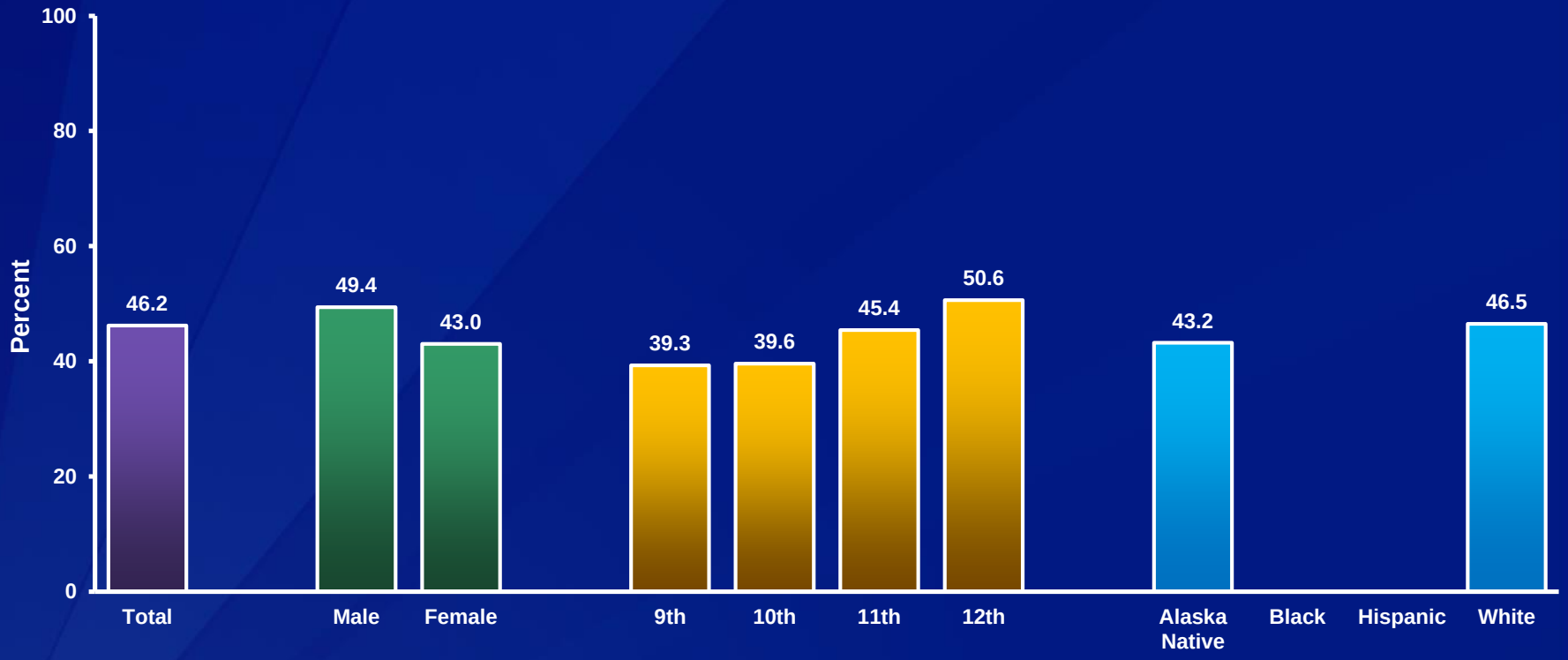


*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

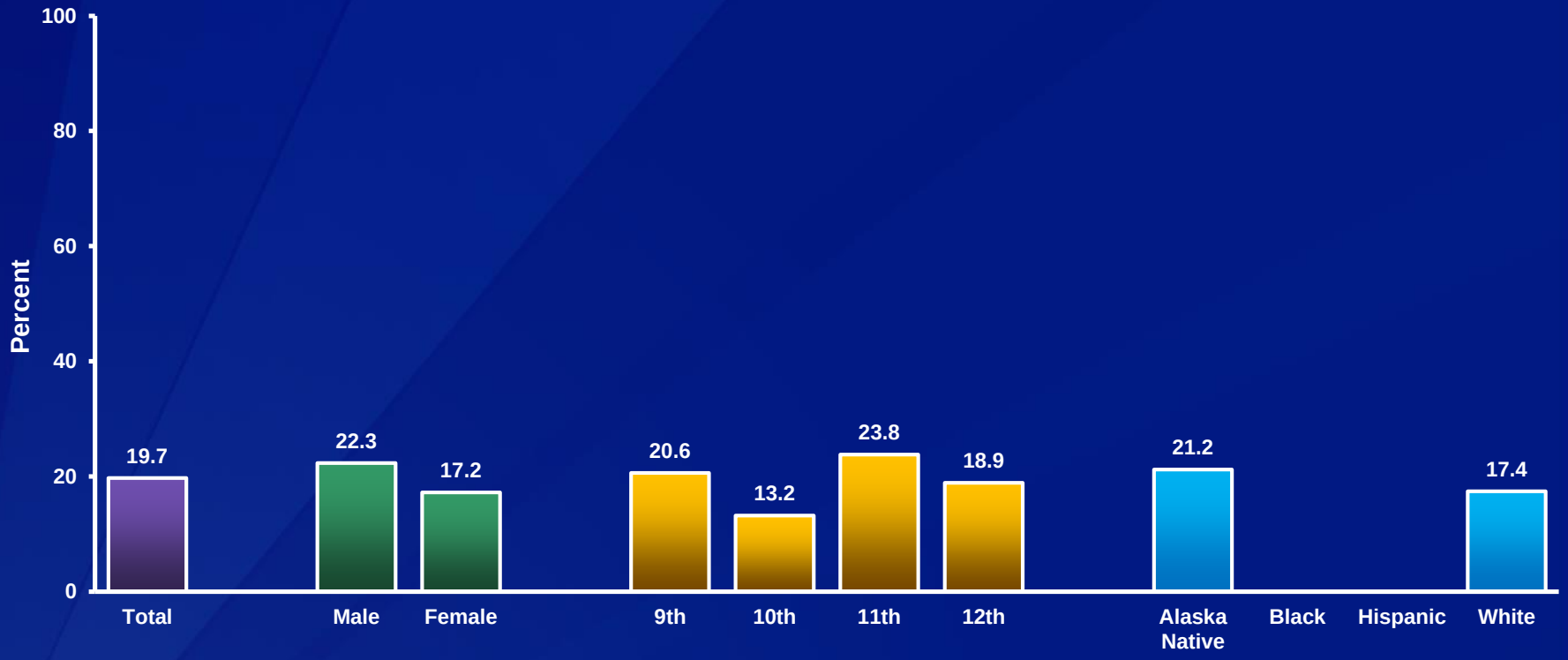
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 2009-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

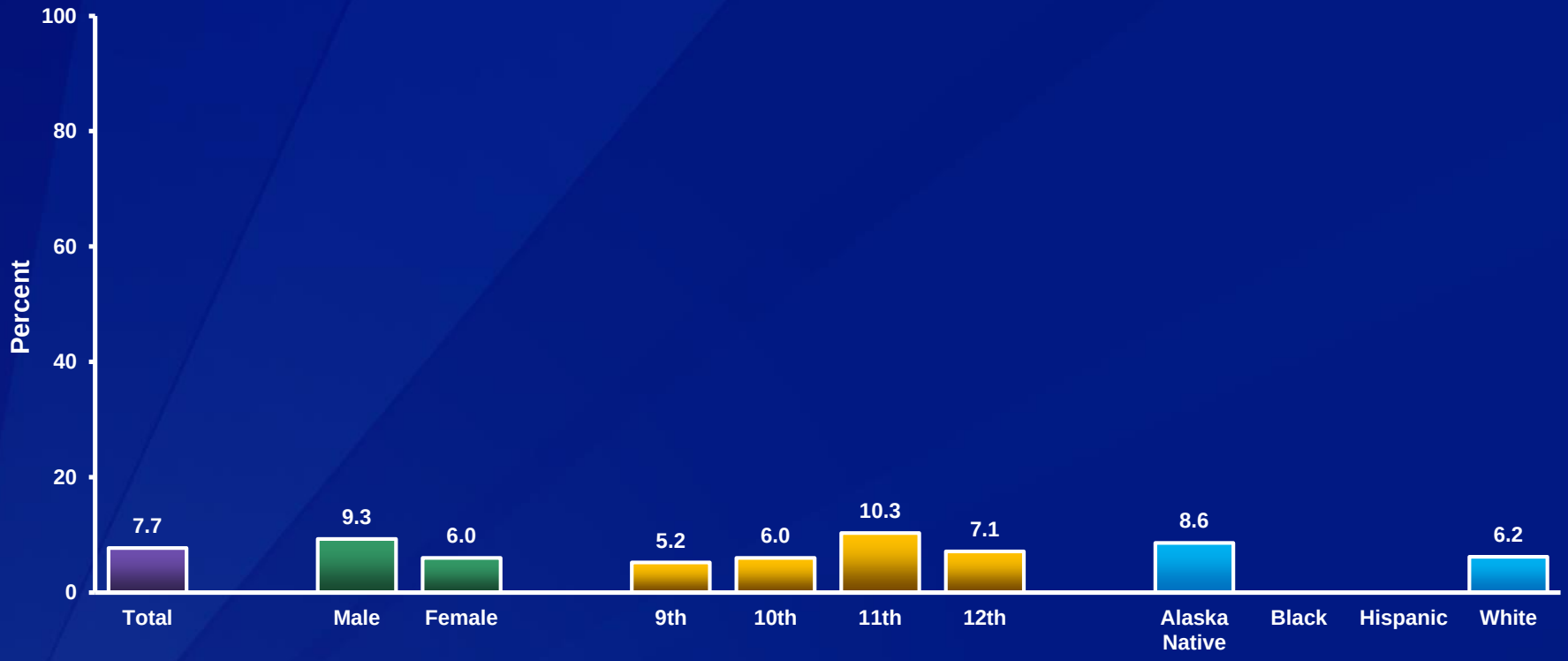


*During the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* 2009-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

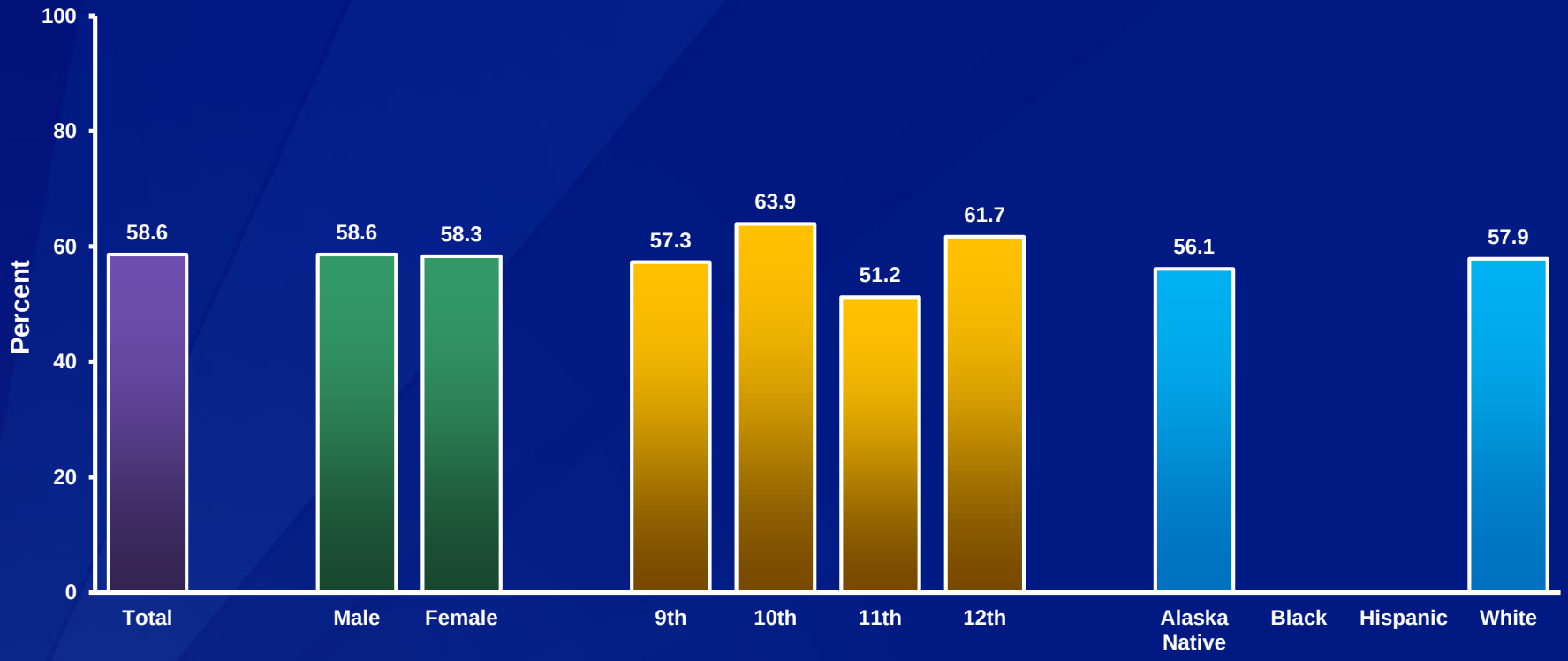
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 2009-2015†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†10th > 11th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

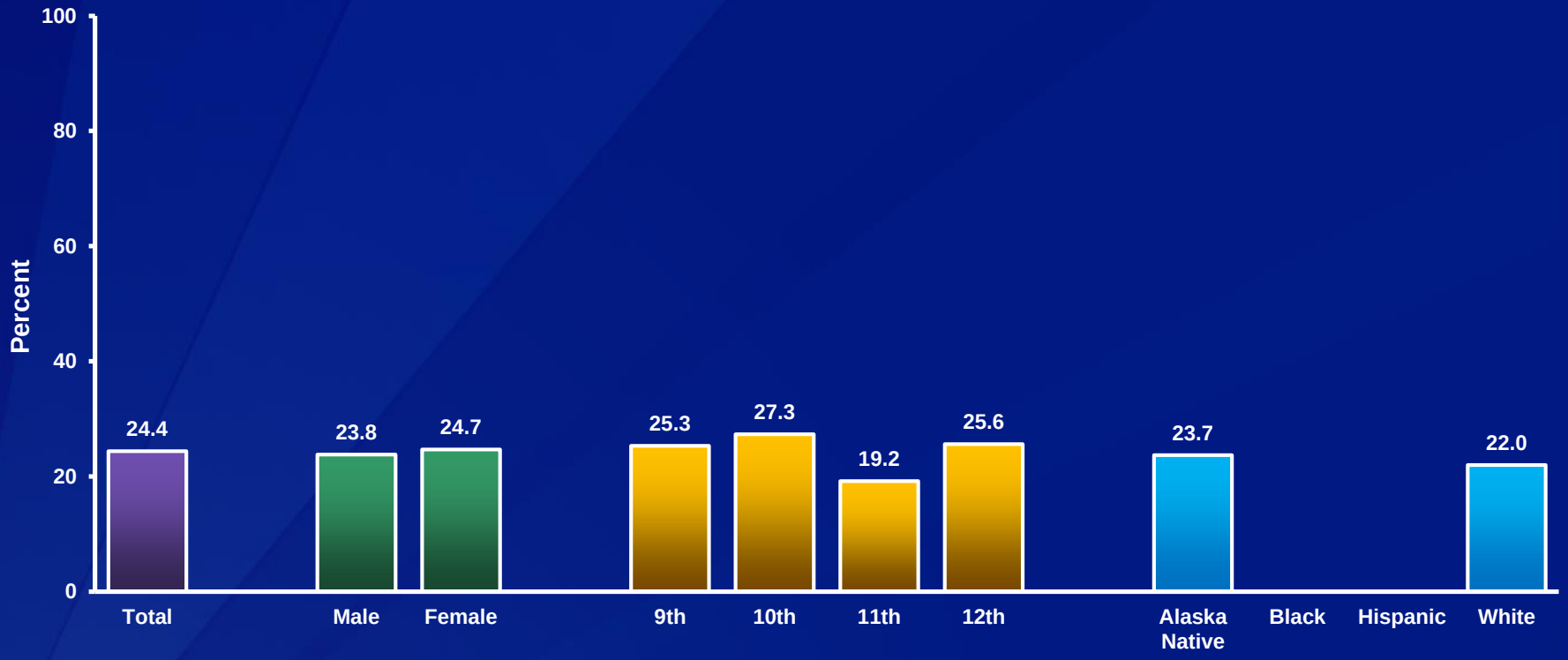
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



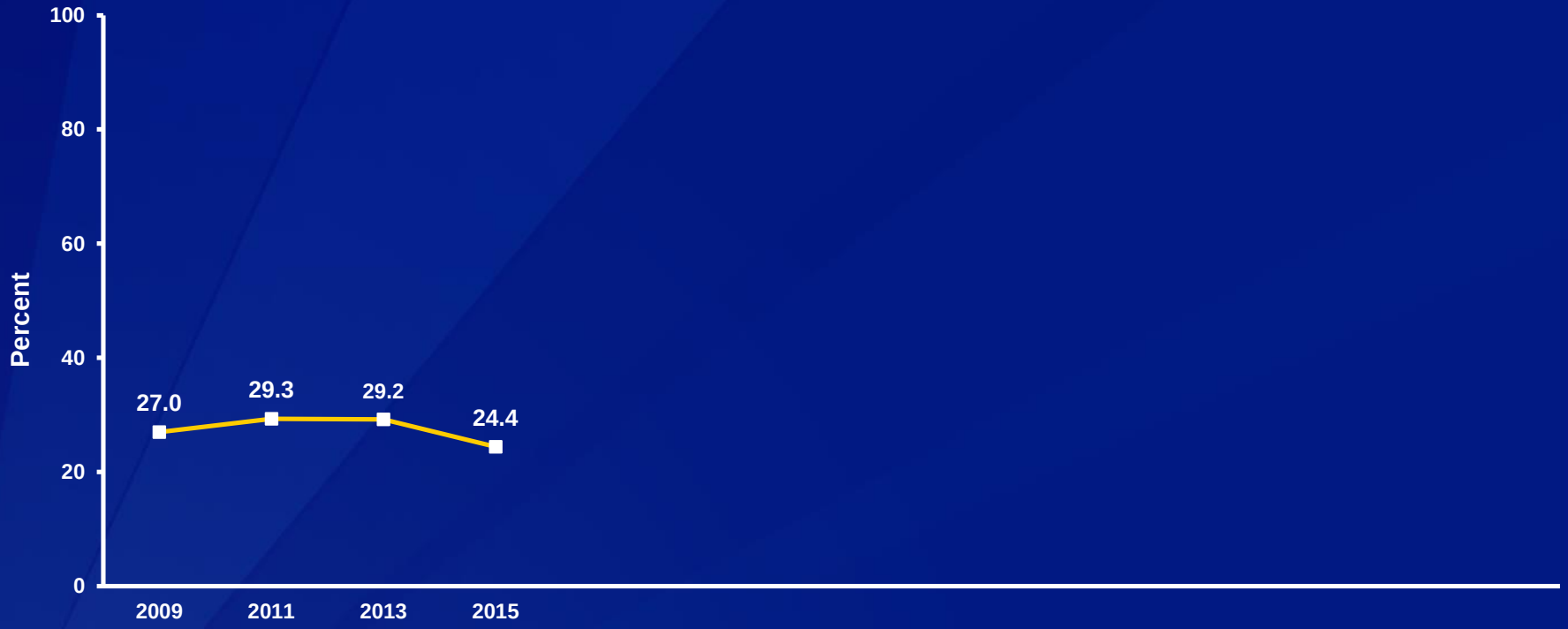
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

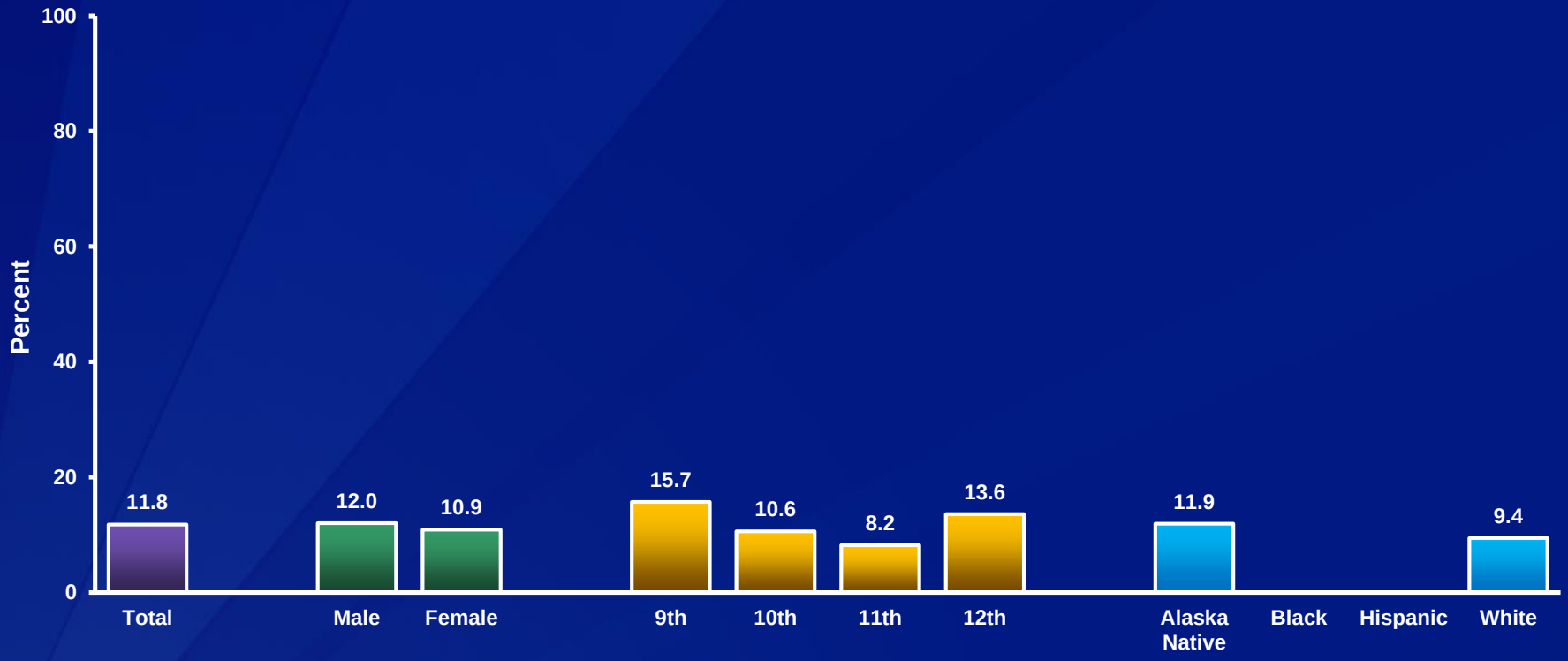


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†9th > 11th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

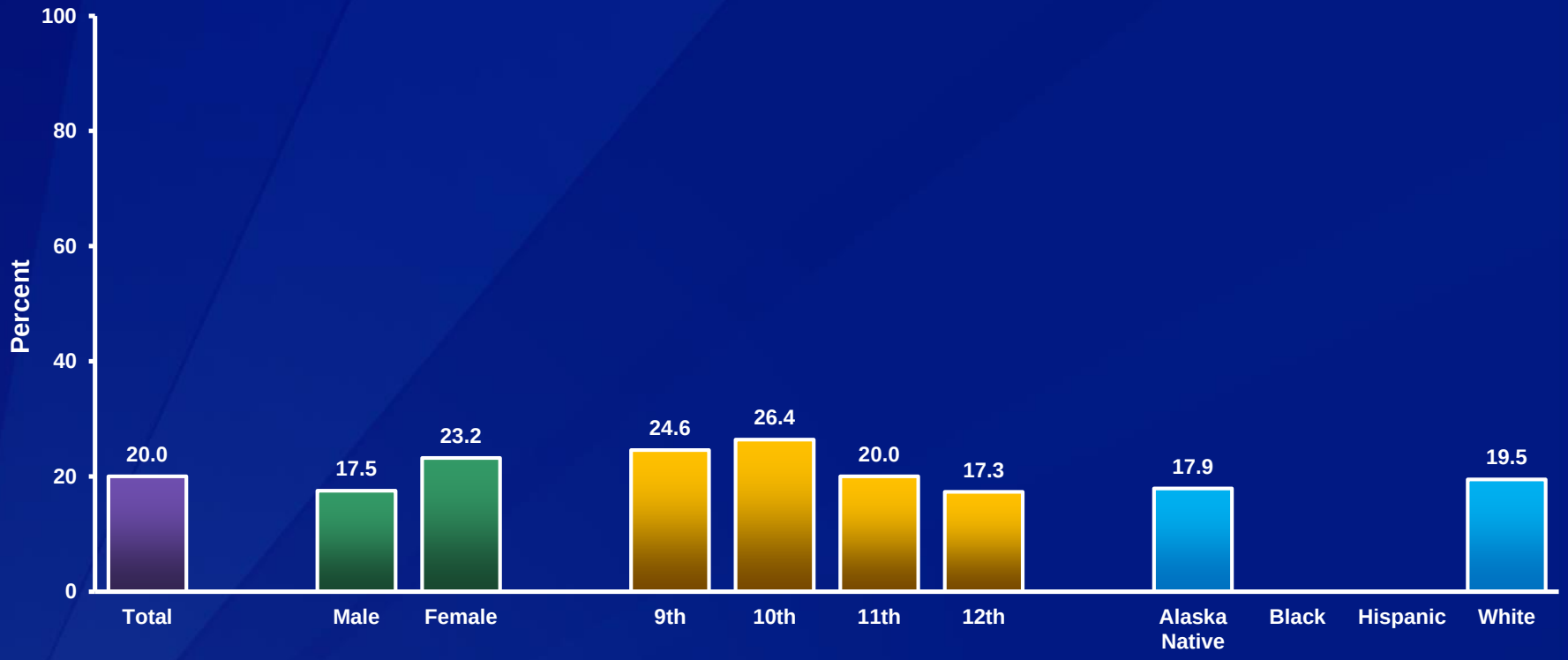
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

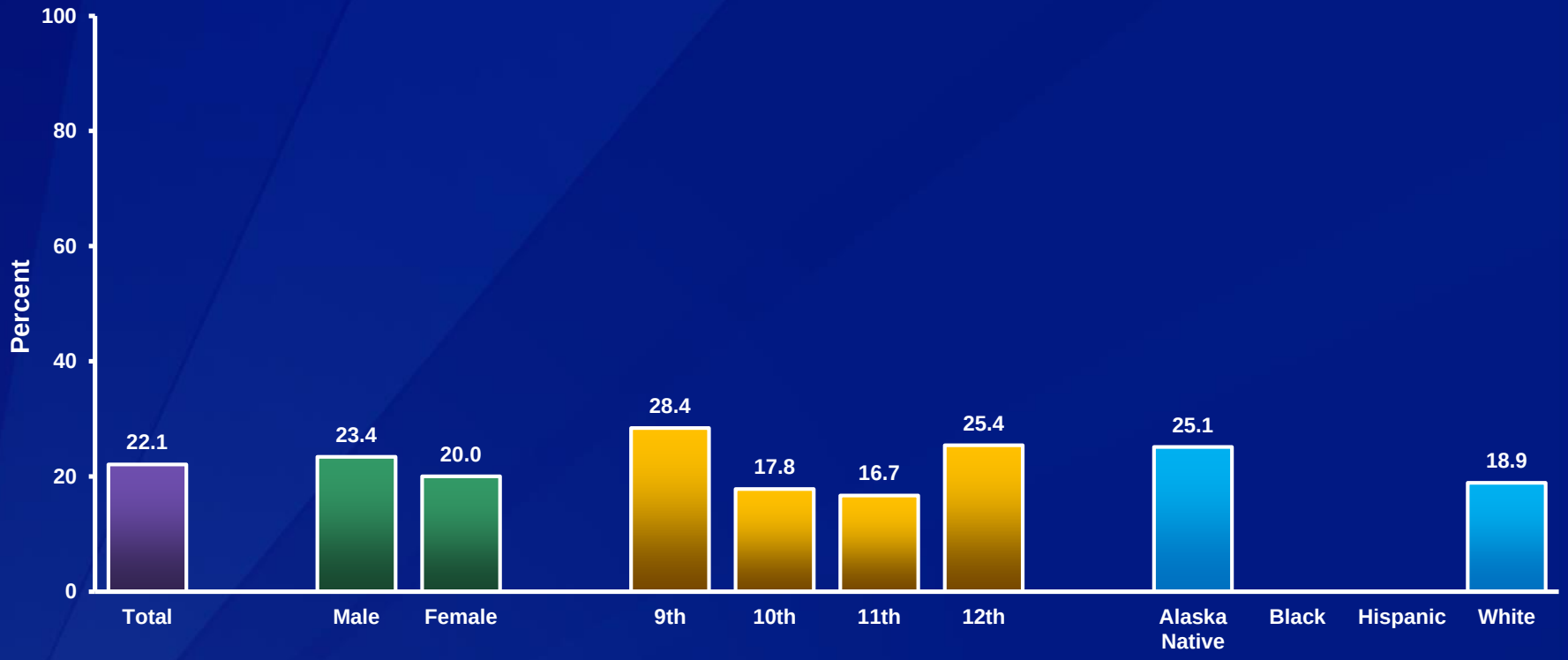


*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2009-2015†

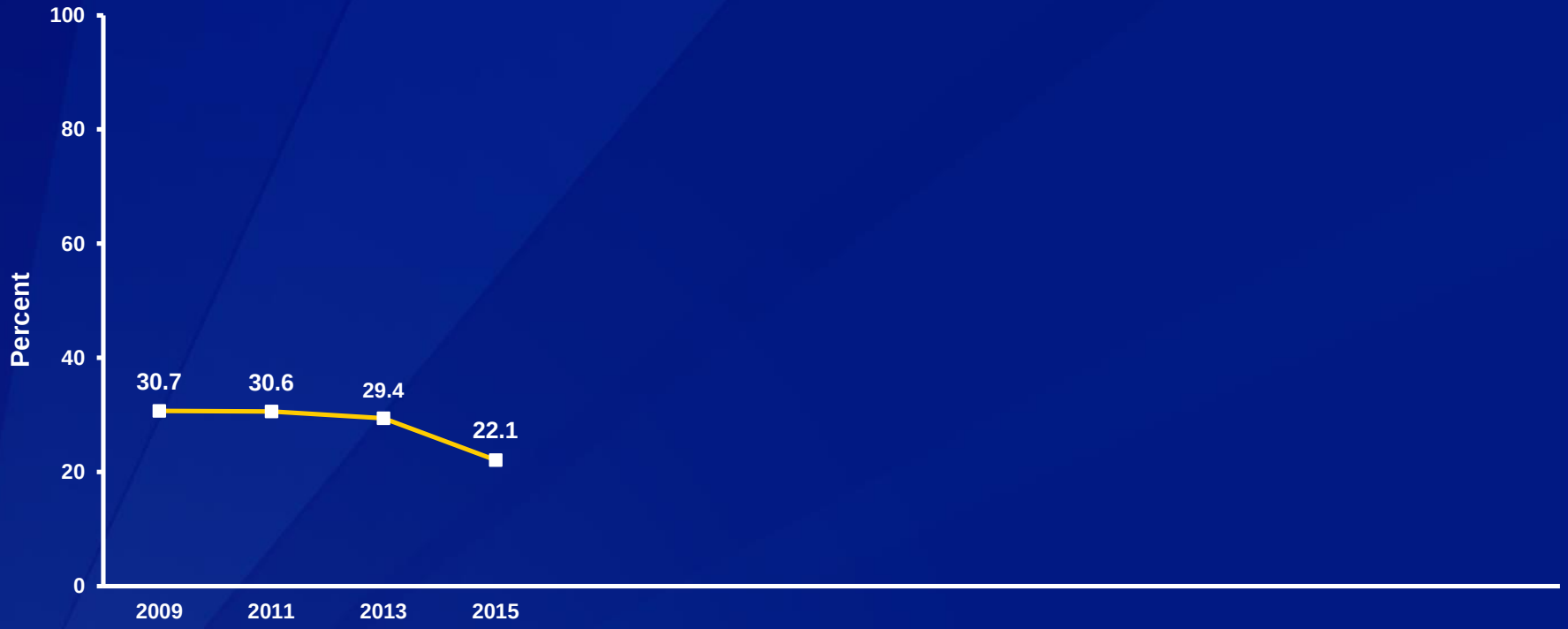
*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



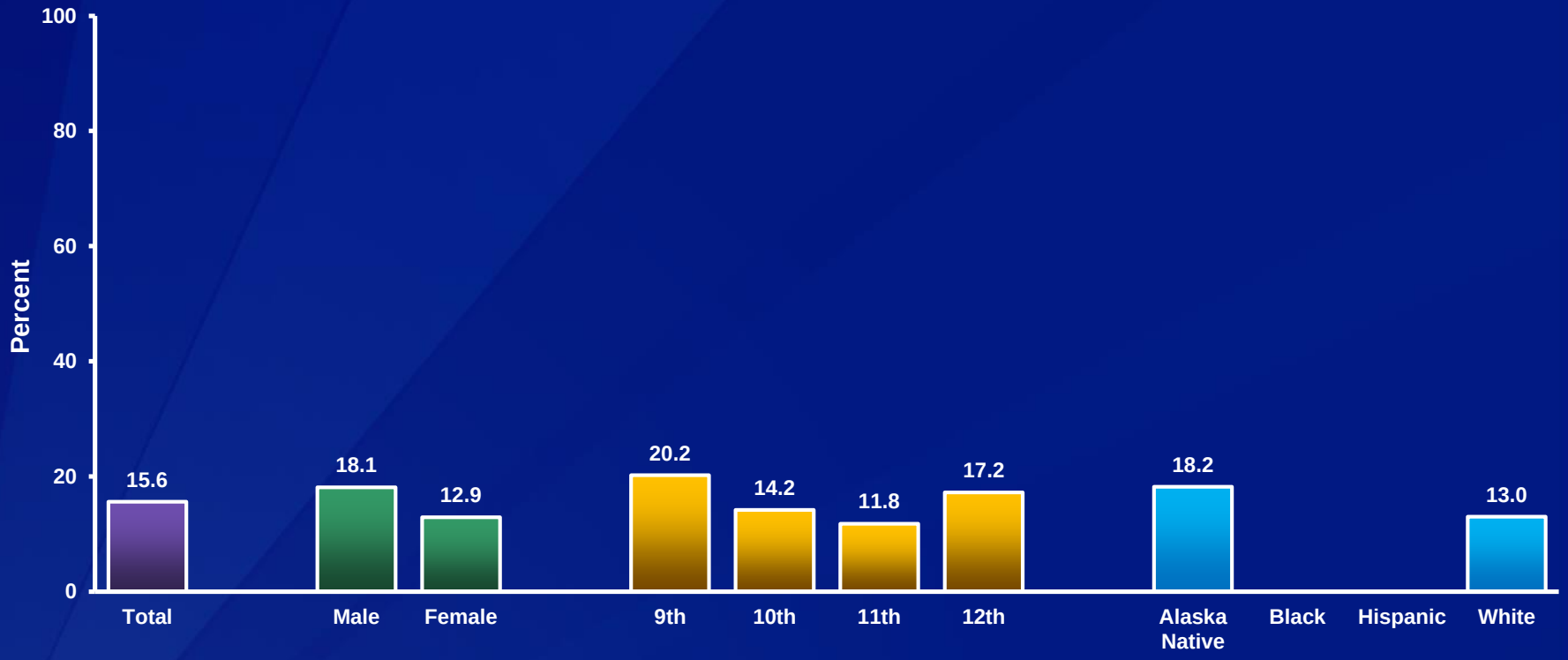
*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 11th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†



*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

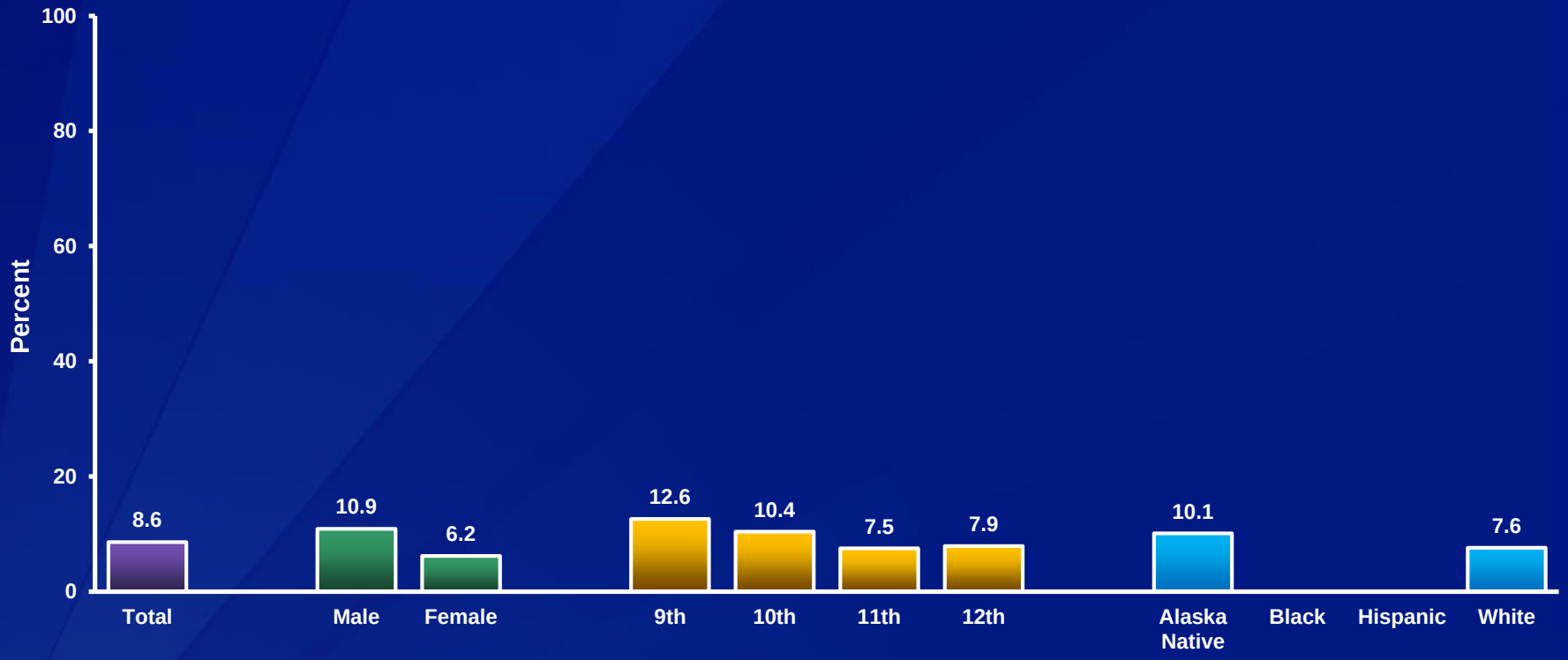


*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

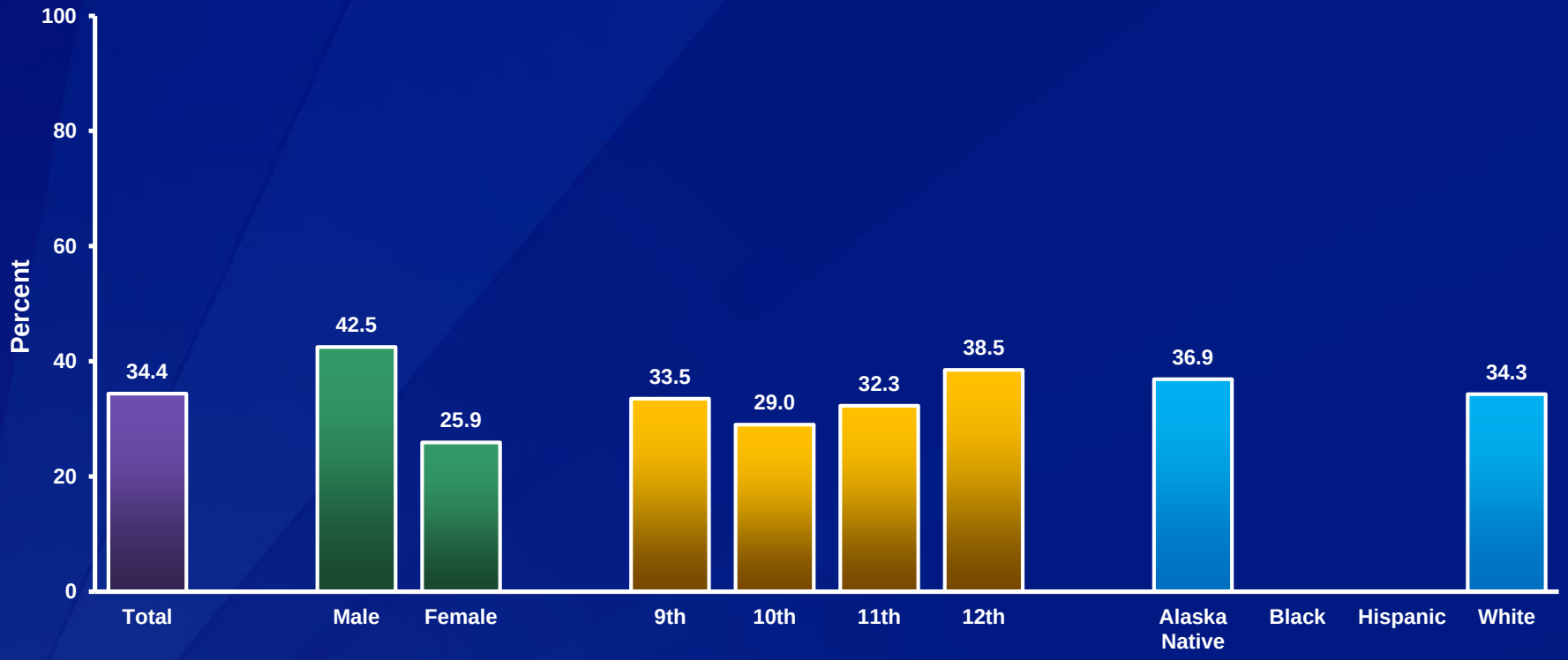


*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

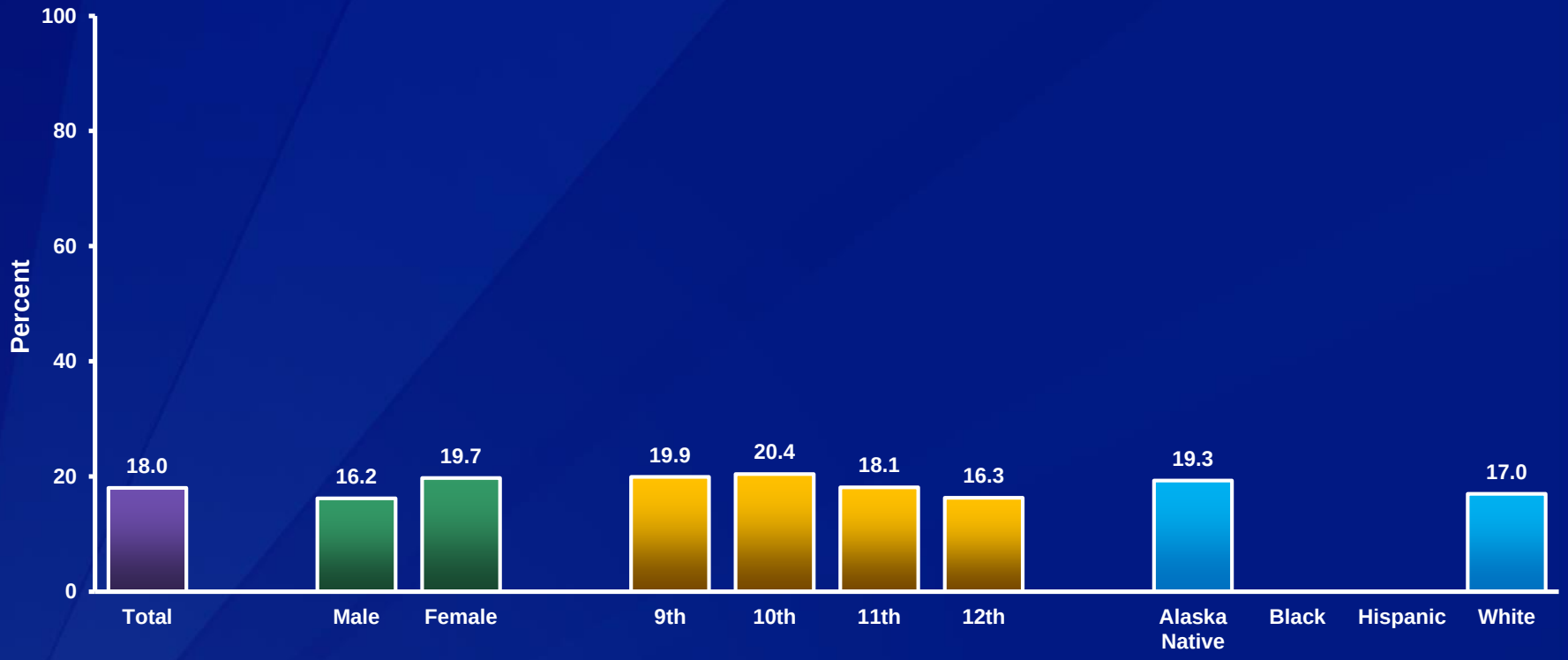
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2009-2015†

*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



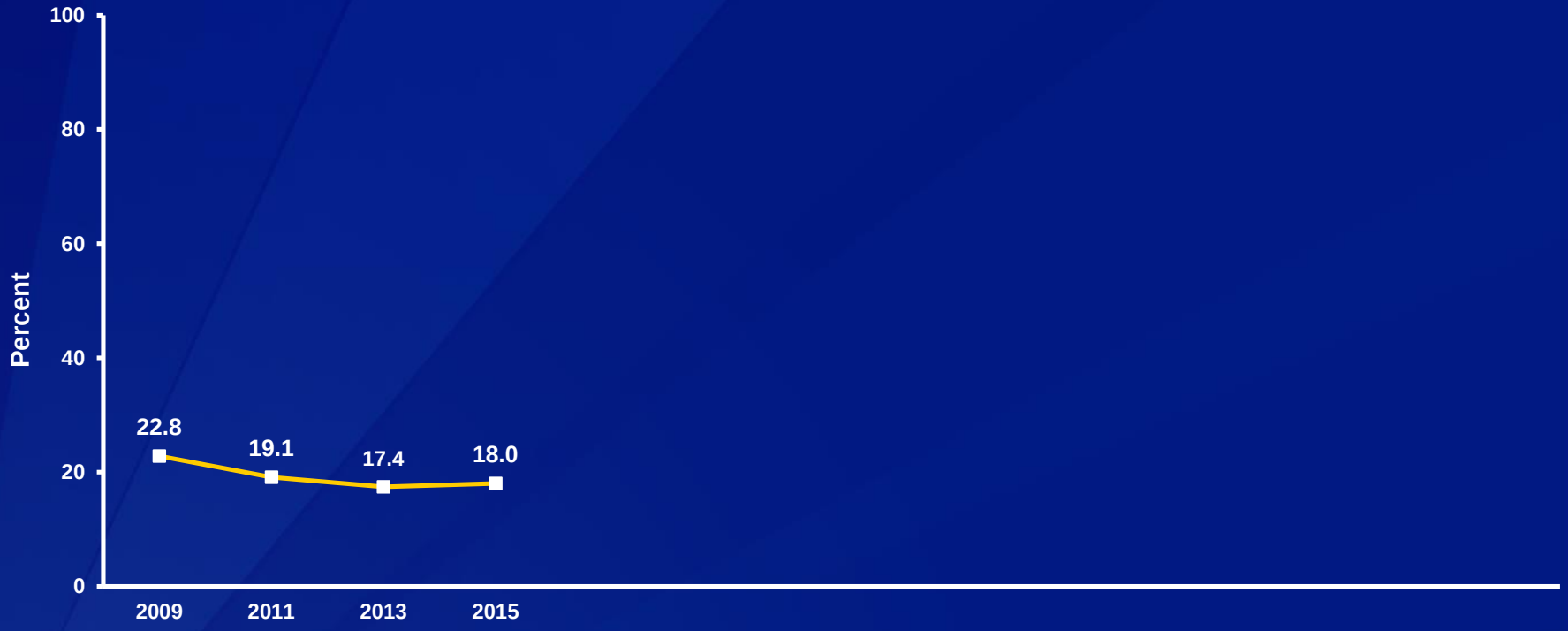
*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2009-2015†

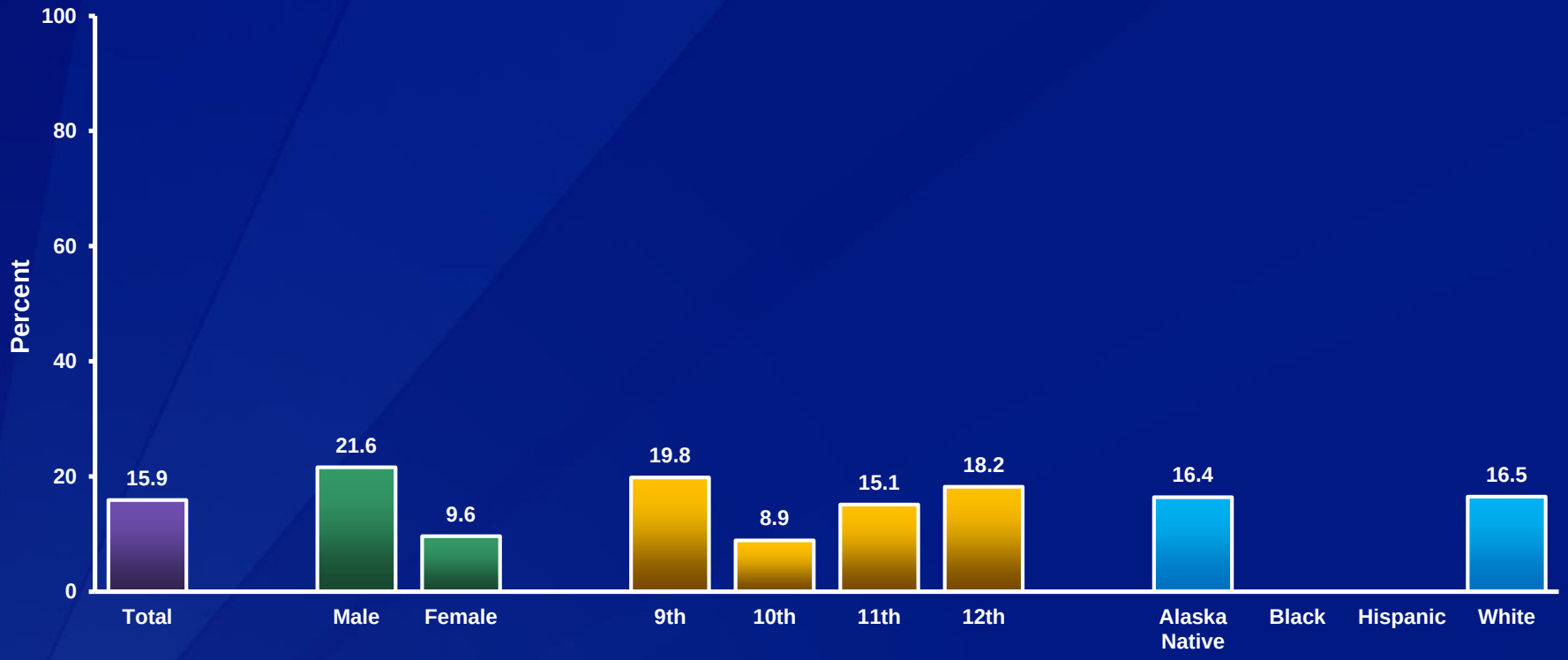


*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

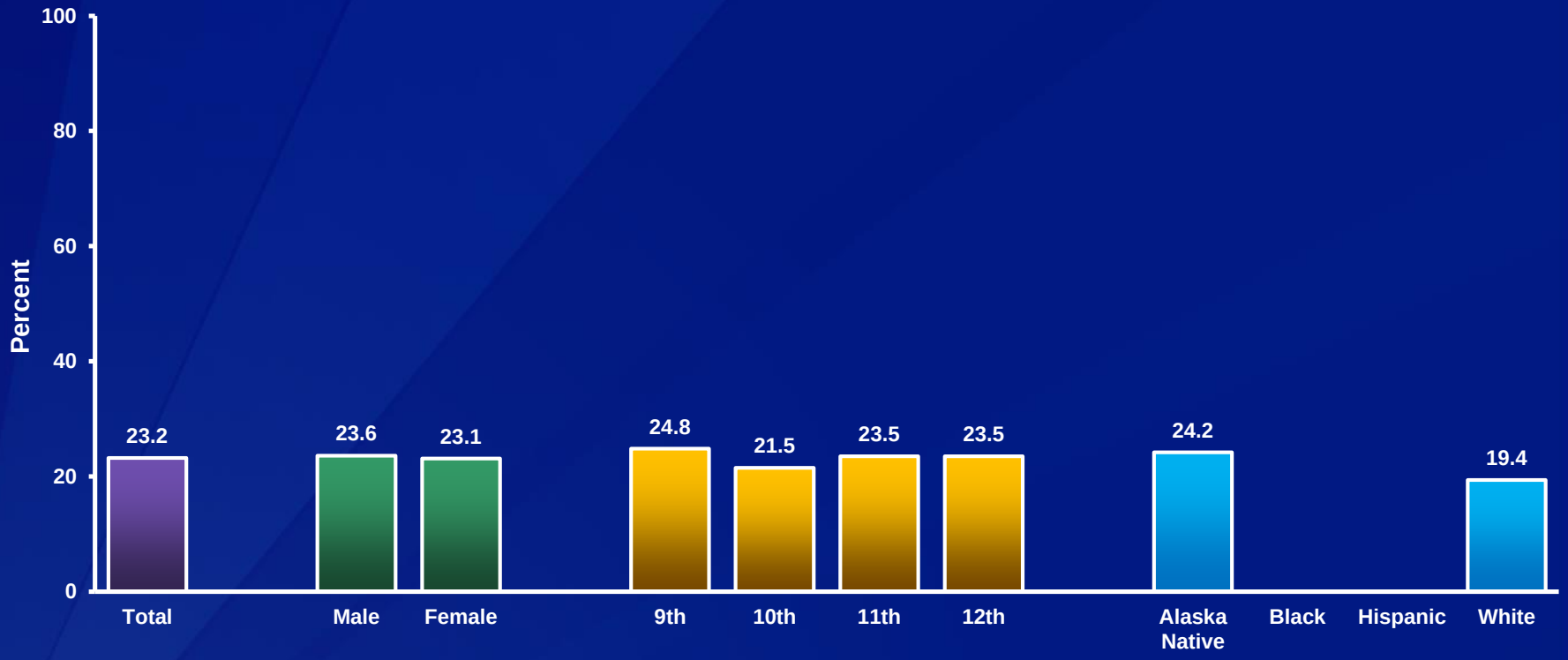
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2009-2015†

*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

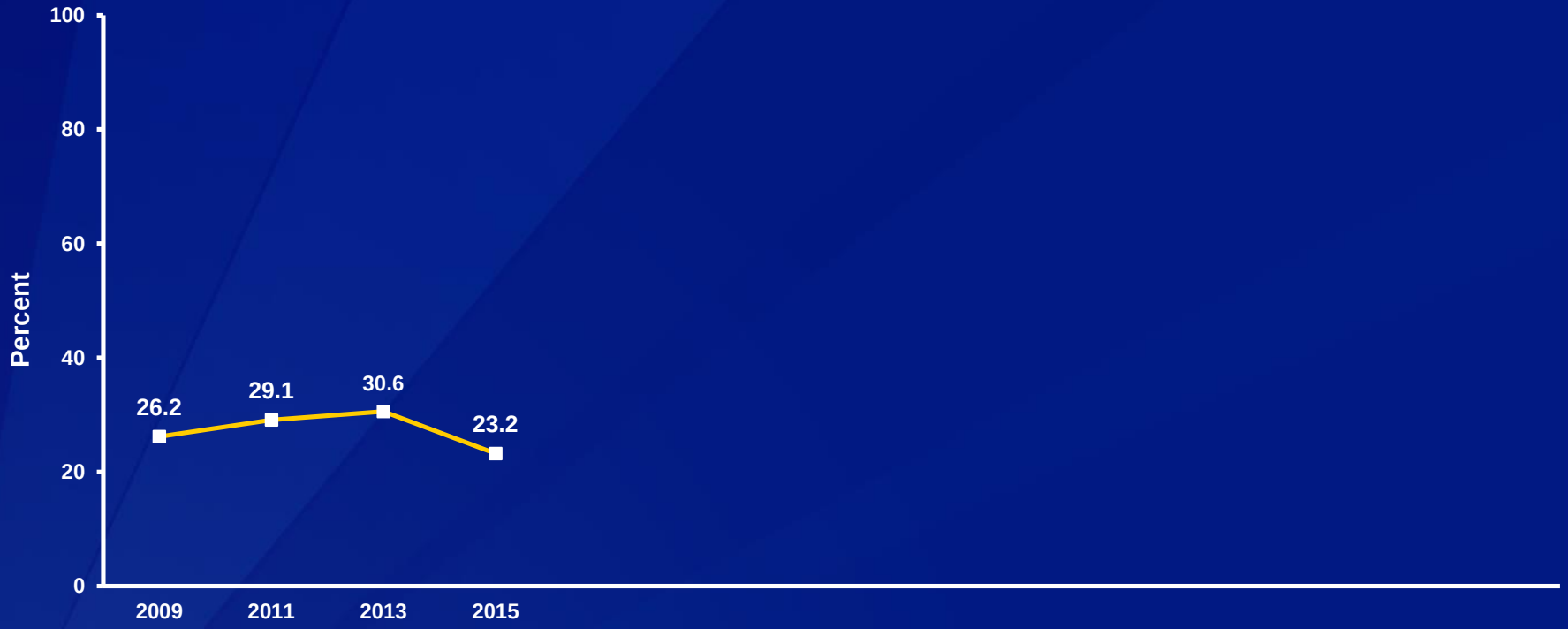
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*On an average school day
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2009-2015†

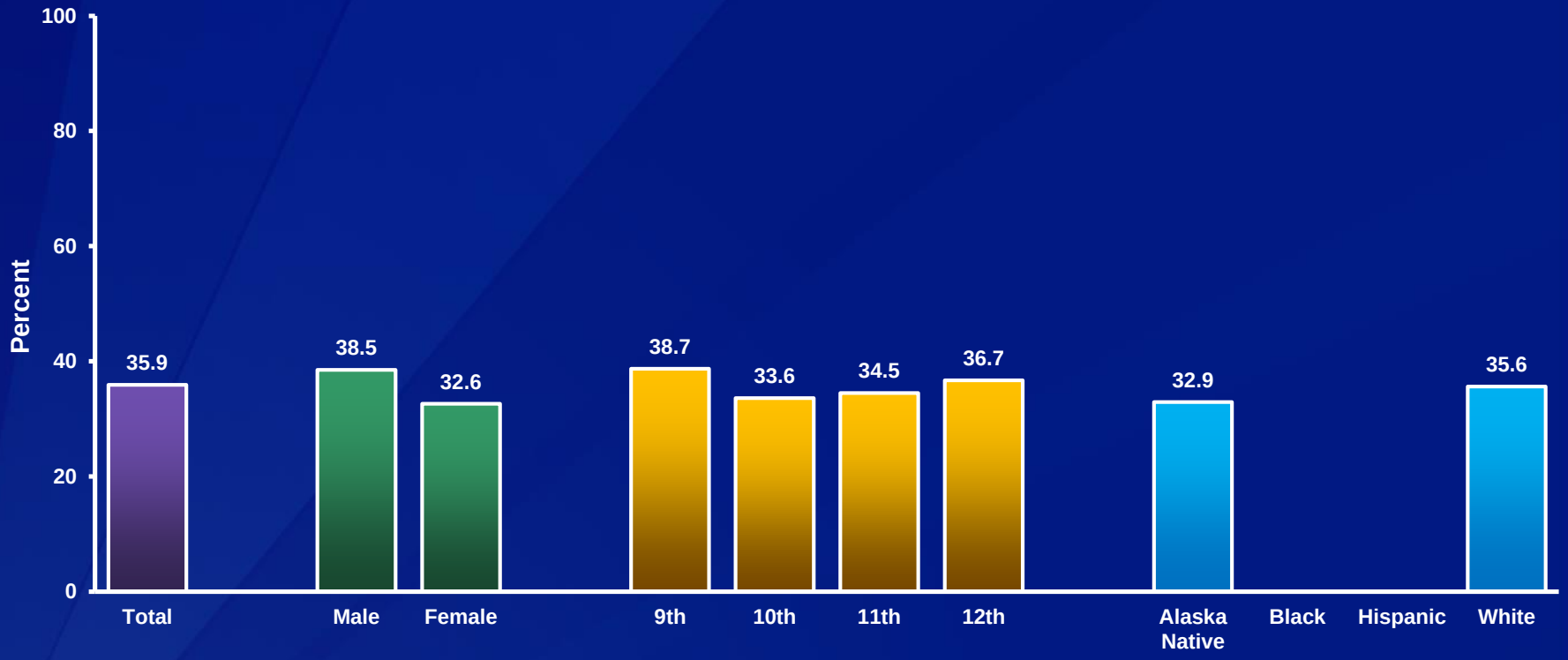


*On an average school day

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*For something that was not school work on an average school day
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

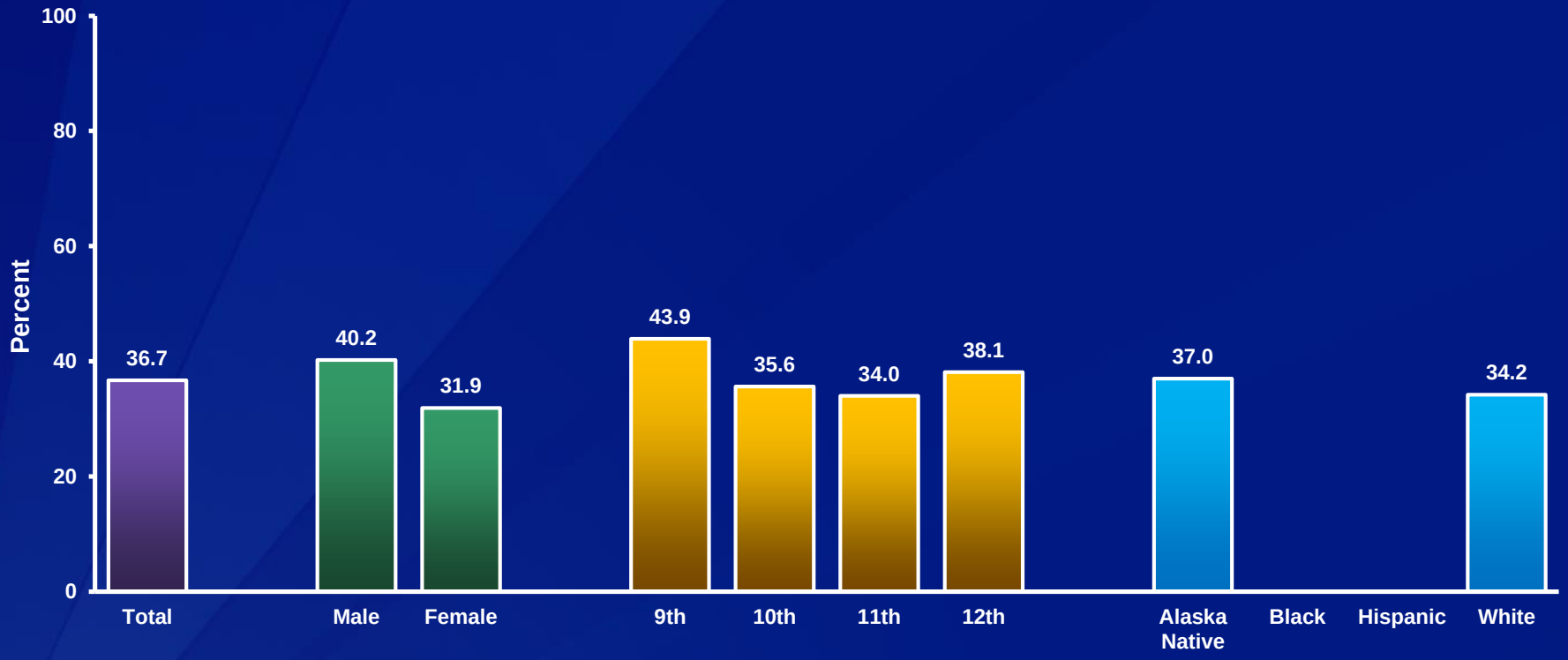
Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2009-2015†

*For something that was not school work on an average school day

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on 1 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*In an average week when they were in school
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

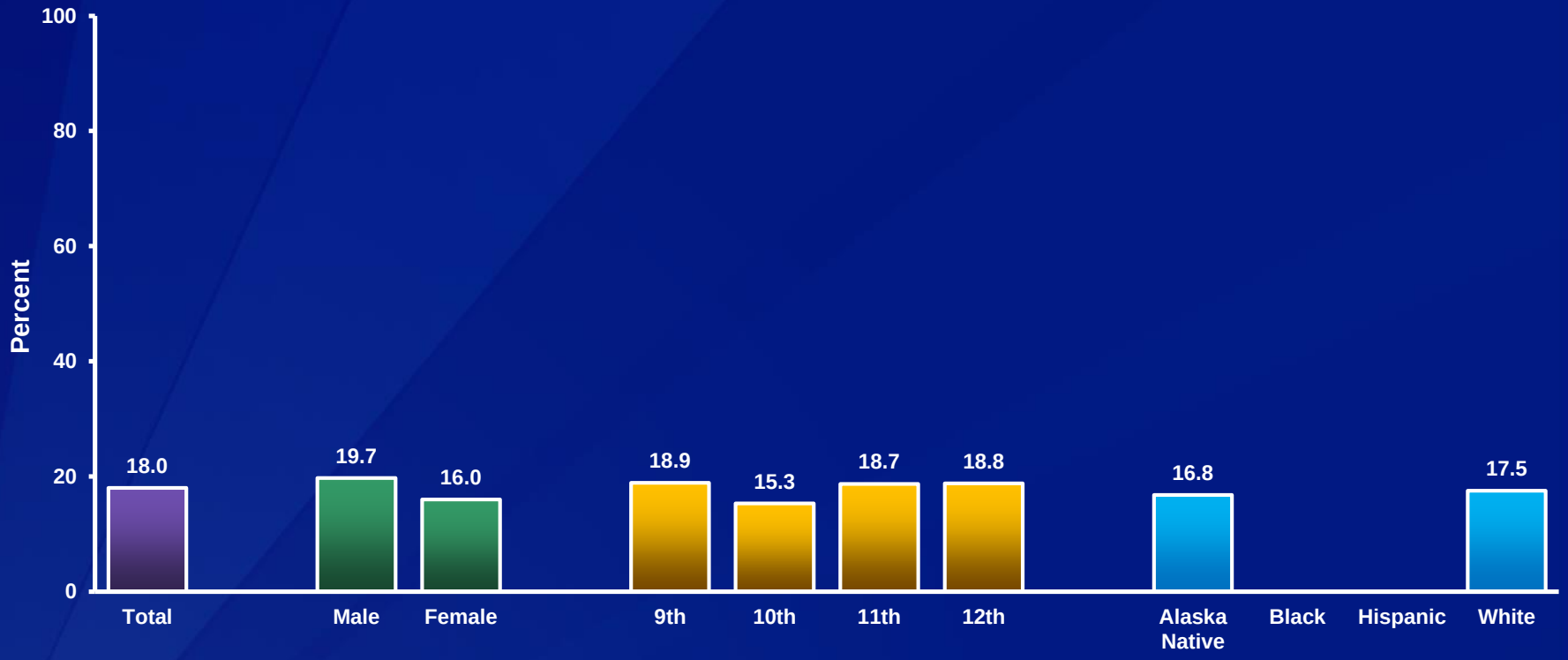
Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on 1 or More Days,* 2009-2015†

*In an average week when they were in school

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*In an average week when they were in school
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

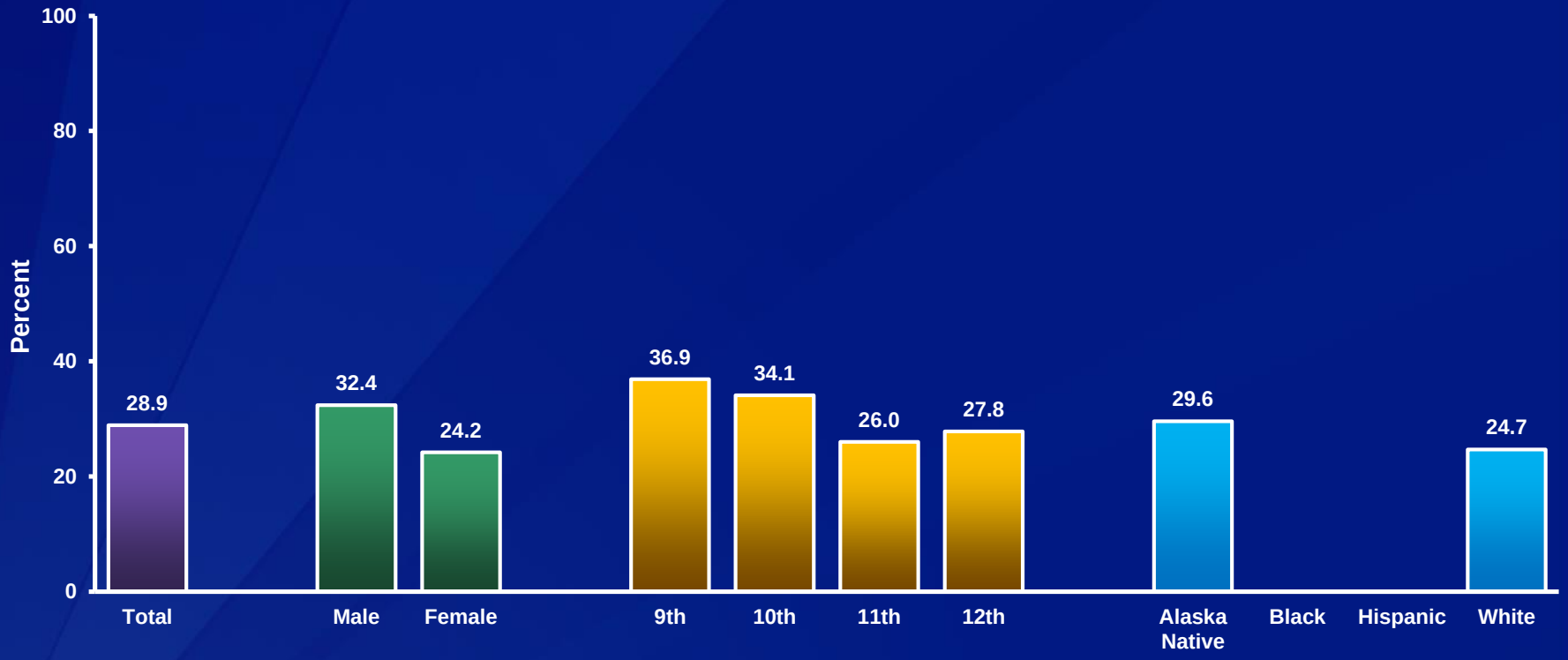
Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* 2009-2015†

*In an average week when they were in school

†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

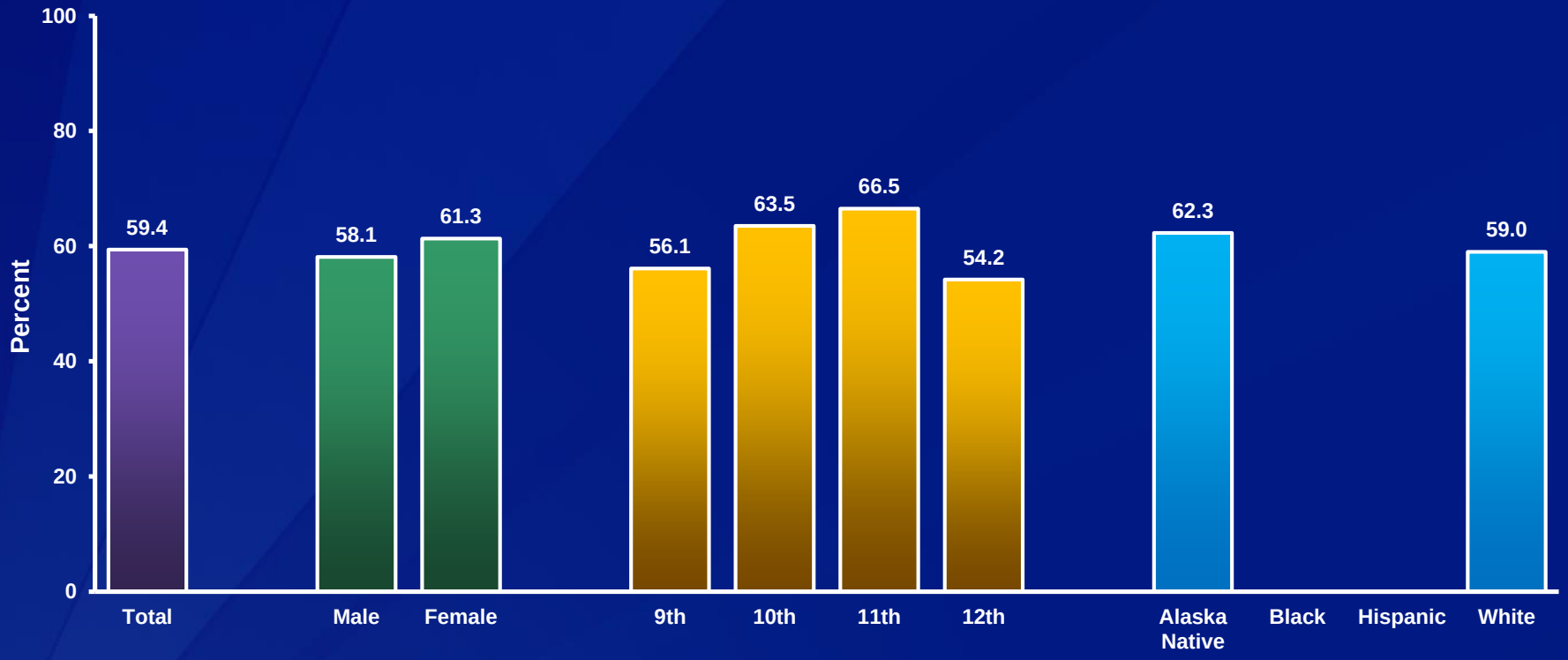


*Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 2009-2015†

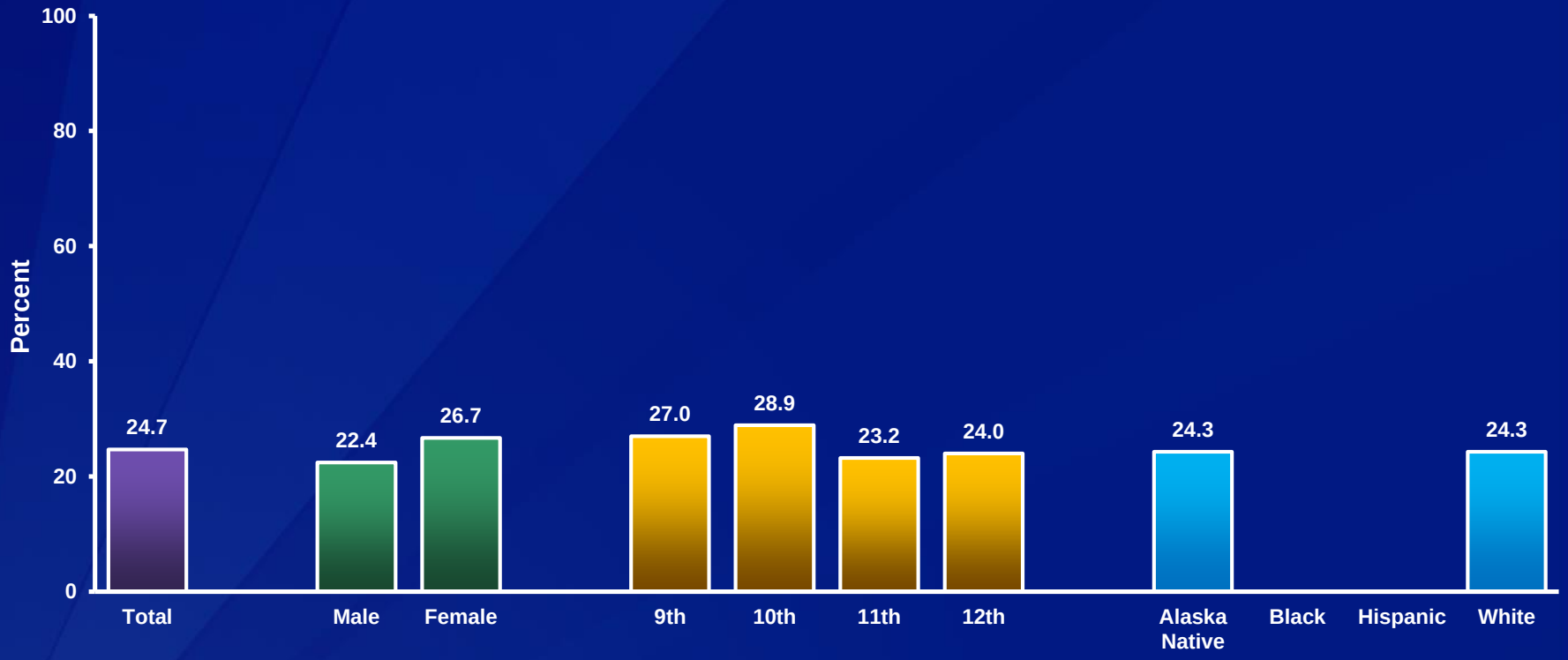
*Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey
†11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

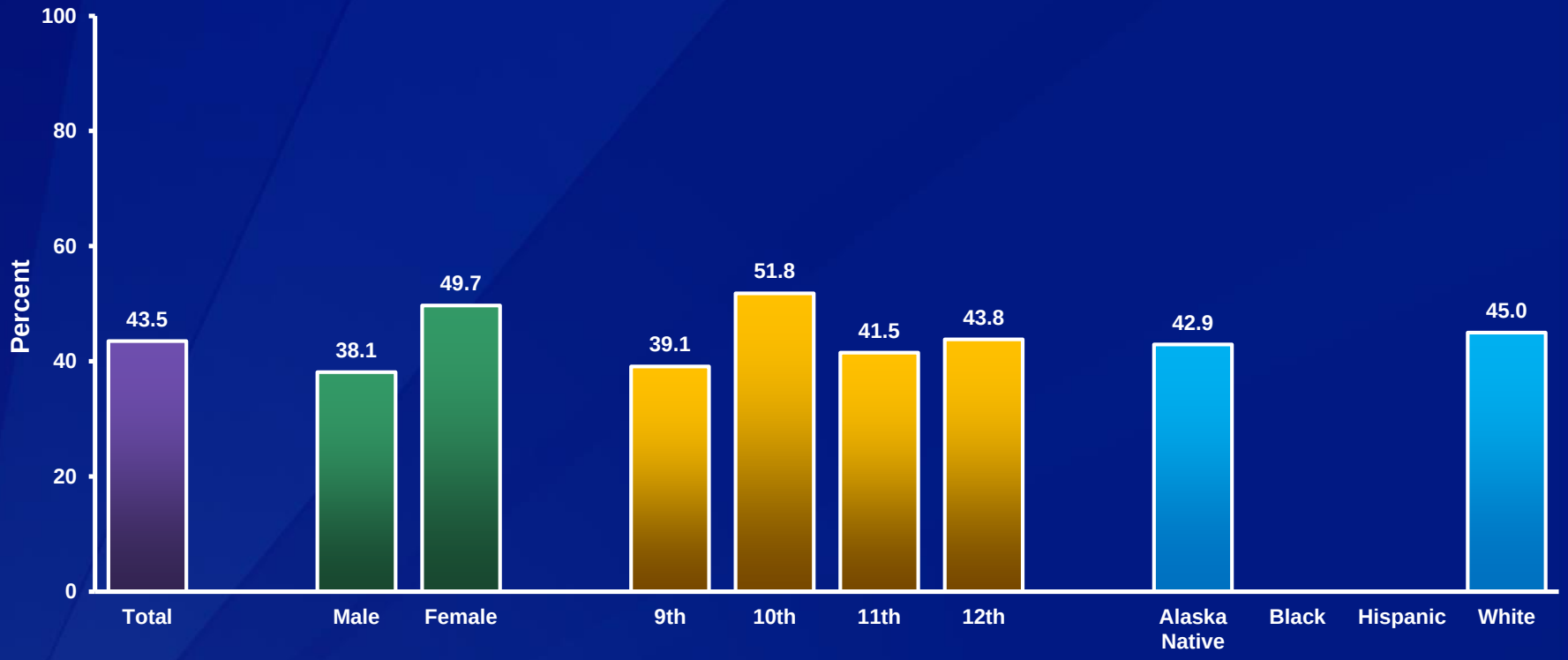


All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made Mostly A's or B's in School,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

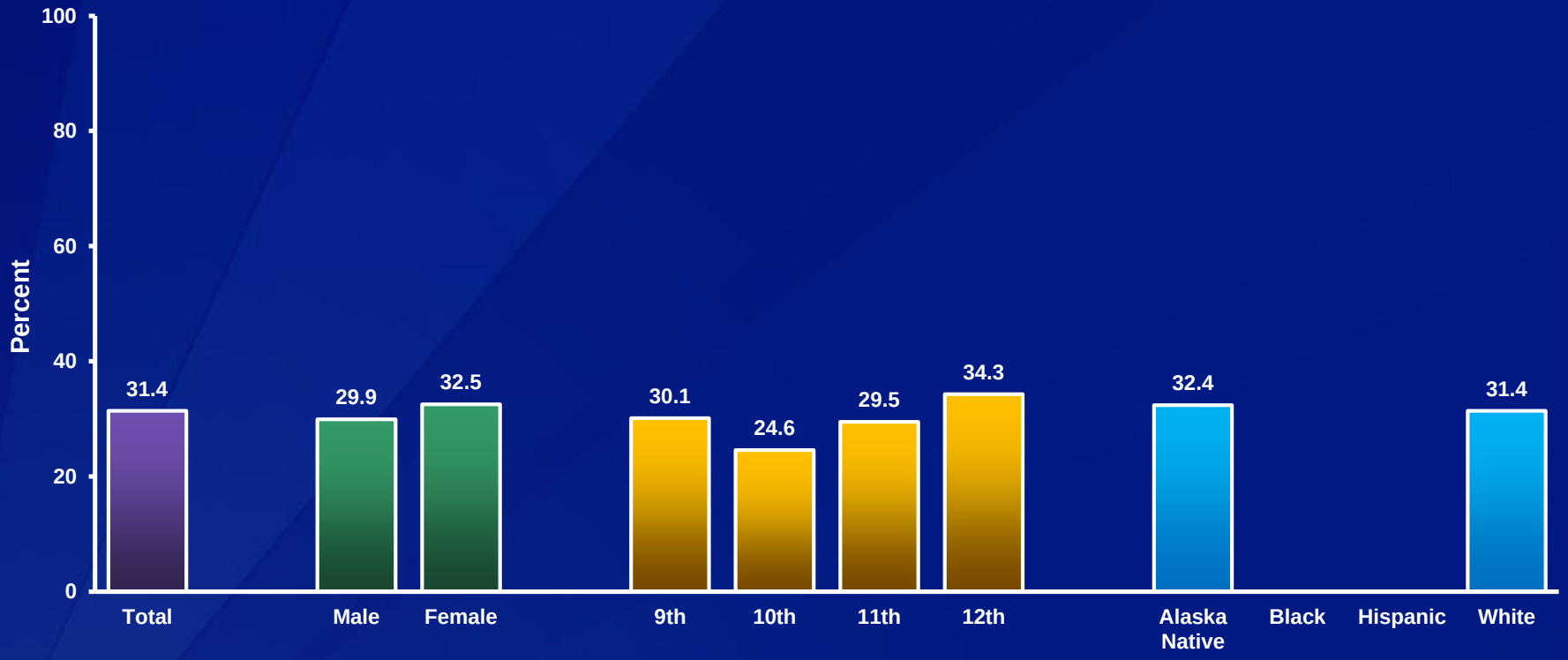


*During the 12 months before the survey
†F > M; 10th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made Mostly A's or B's in School,* 2009-2015†

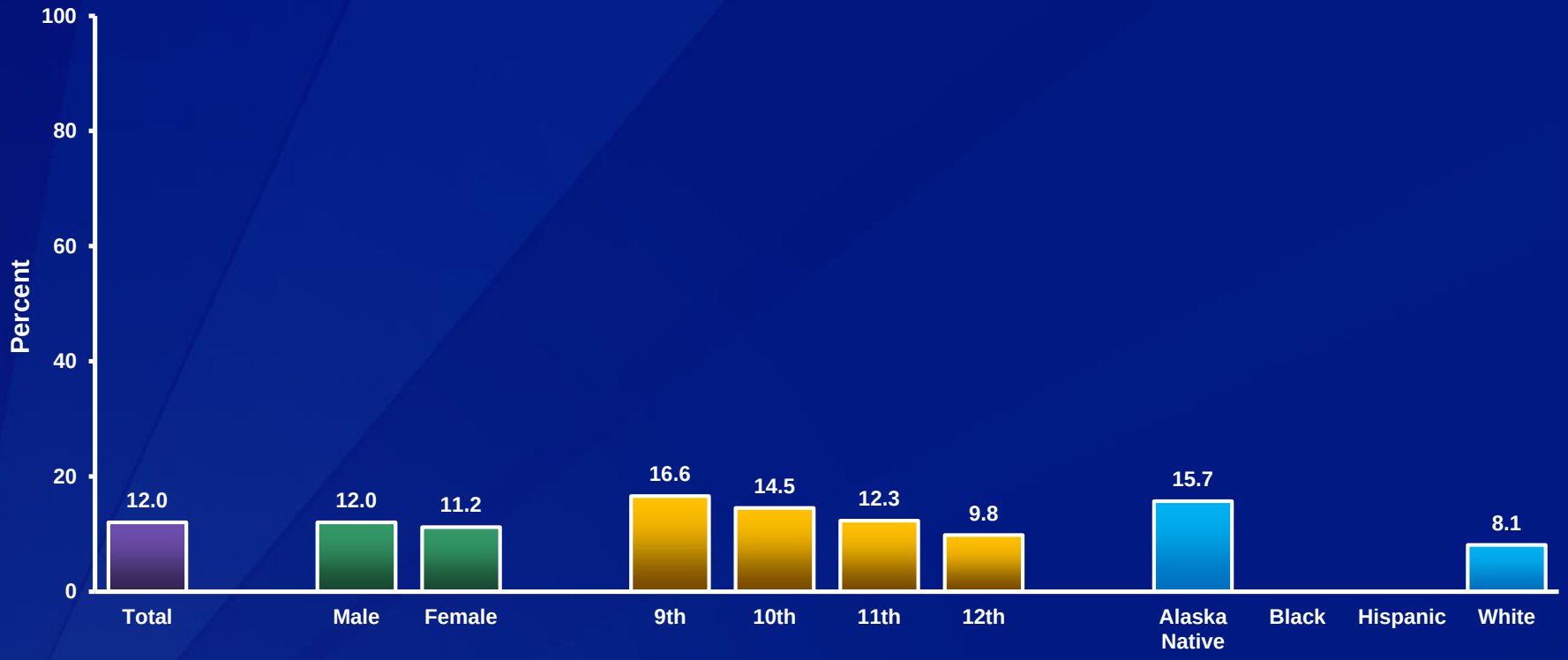
*During the 12 months before the survey
†Increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Some Cigarettes Per Day on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*On the days they smoked, during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip on School Property,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

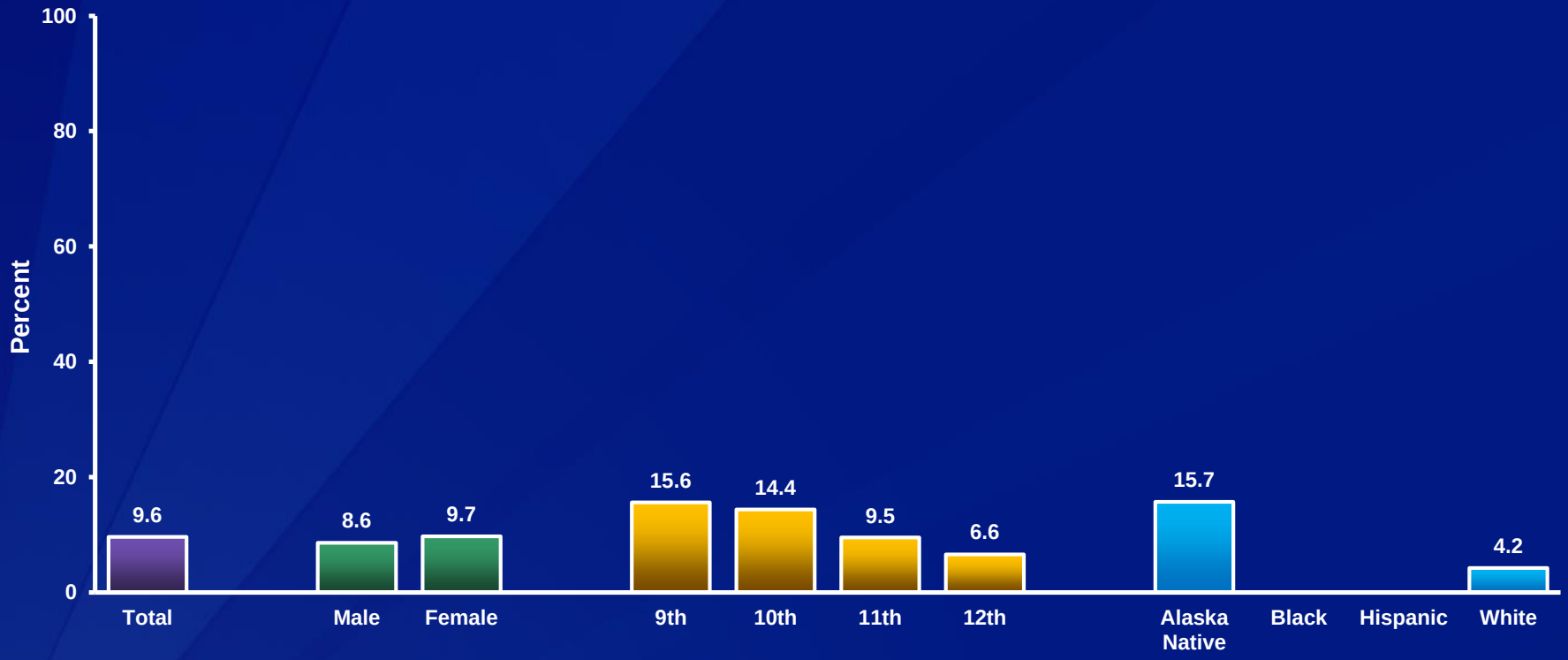
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip on School Property,* 2009-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Iqmik or Blackbull,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

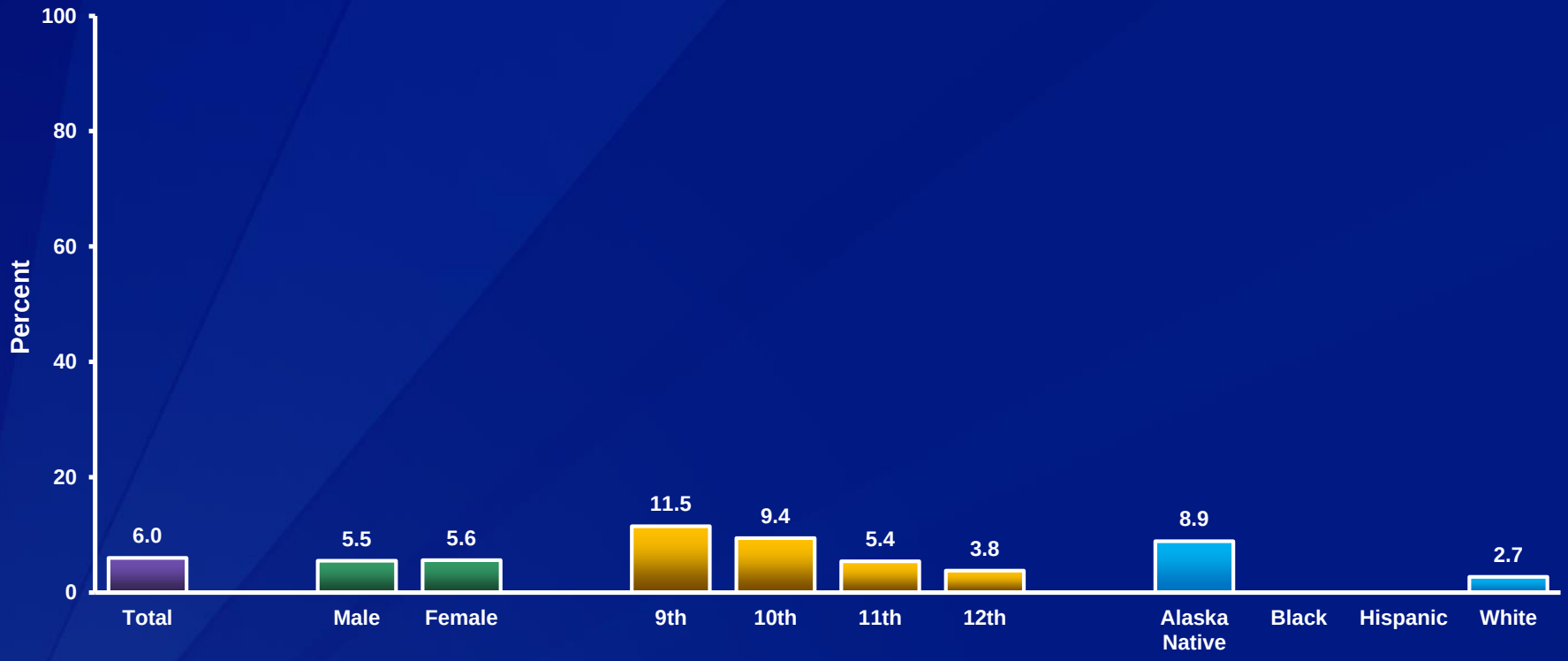


*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Iqmik or Blackbull,* 2013-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days
†Increased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Iqmik or Blackbull on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

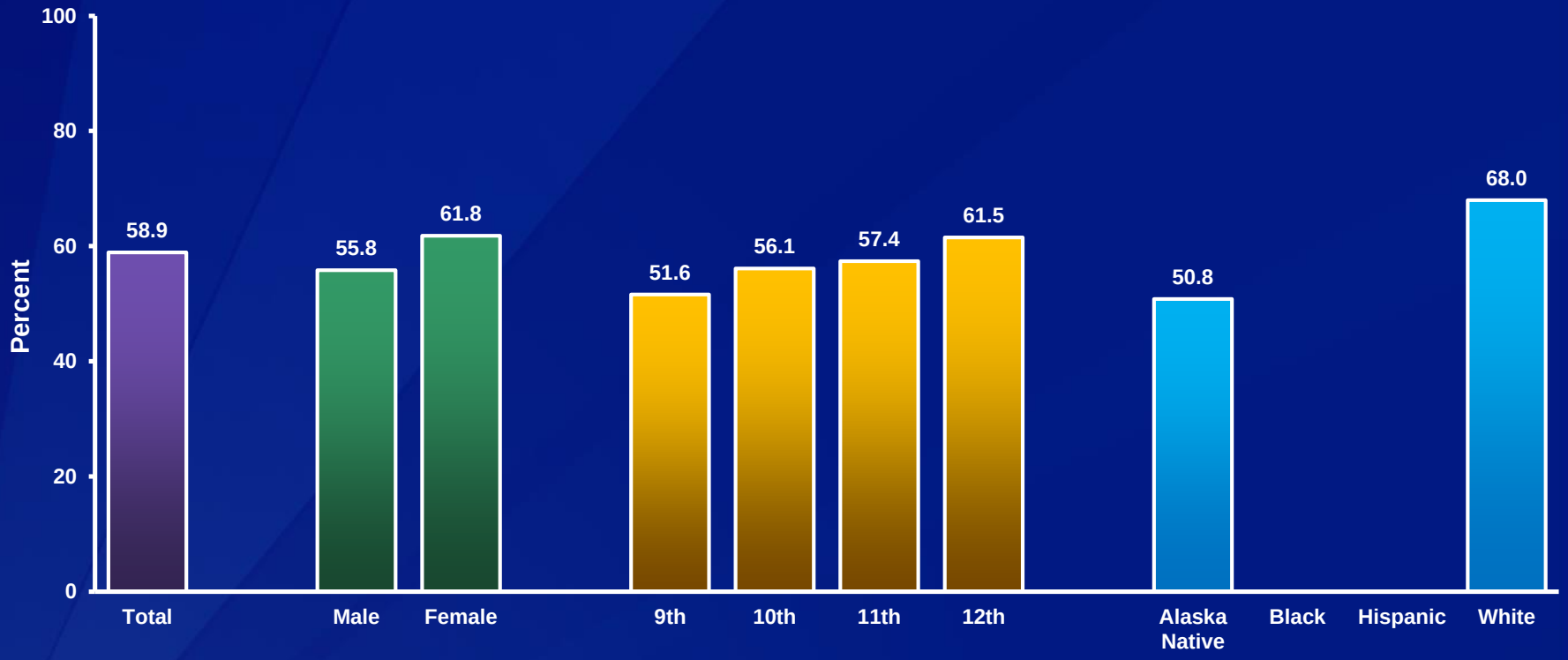


*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Iqmik or Blackbull on School Property,* 2013-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days
†Increased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking Cigarettes,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

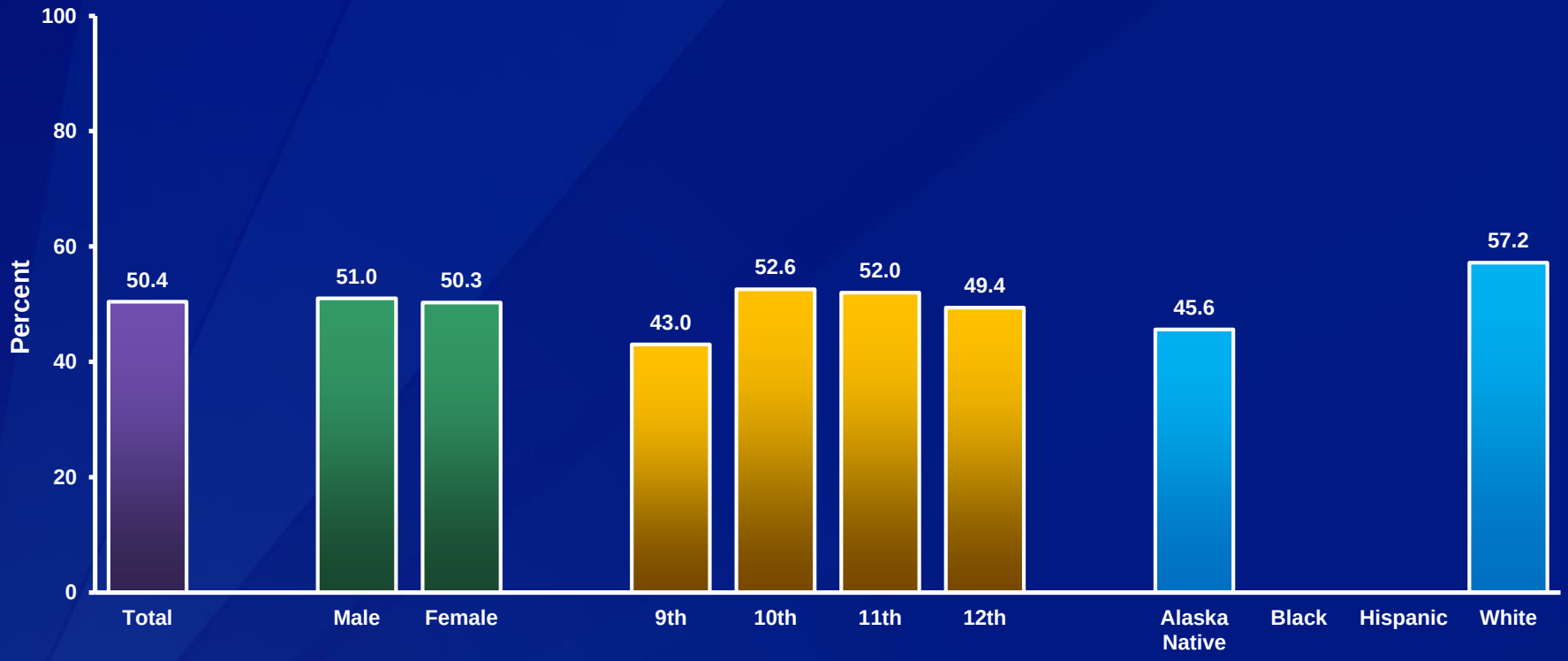


*On at least 1 day during the past 7 days
†W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking Cigarettes,* 2009-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the past 7 days
†Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Smoke One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015

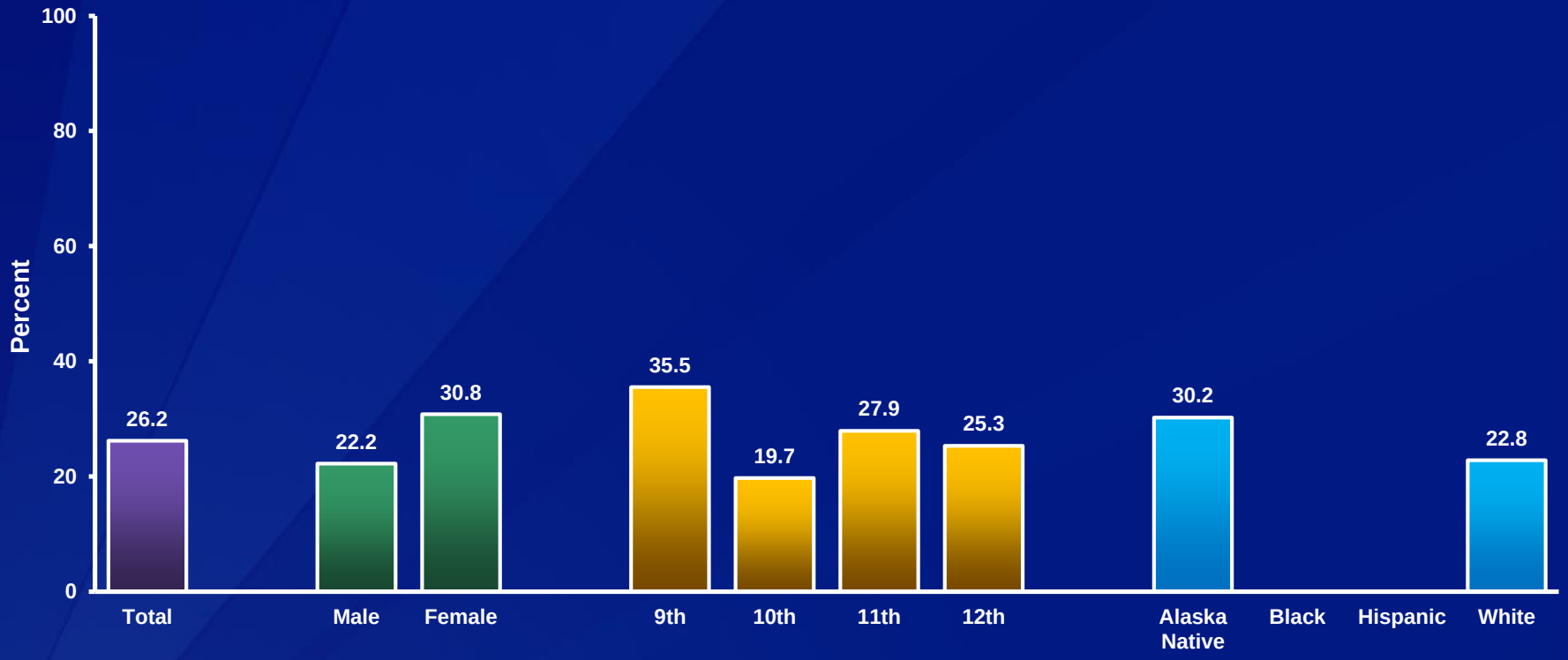


*W > A (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Smoke One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, 2009-2015*

*Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Have Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015

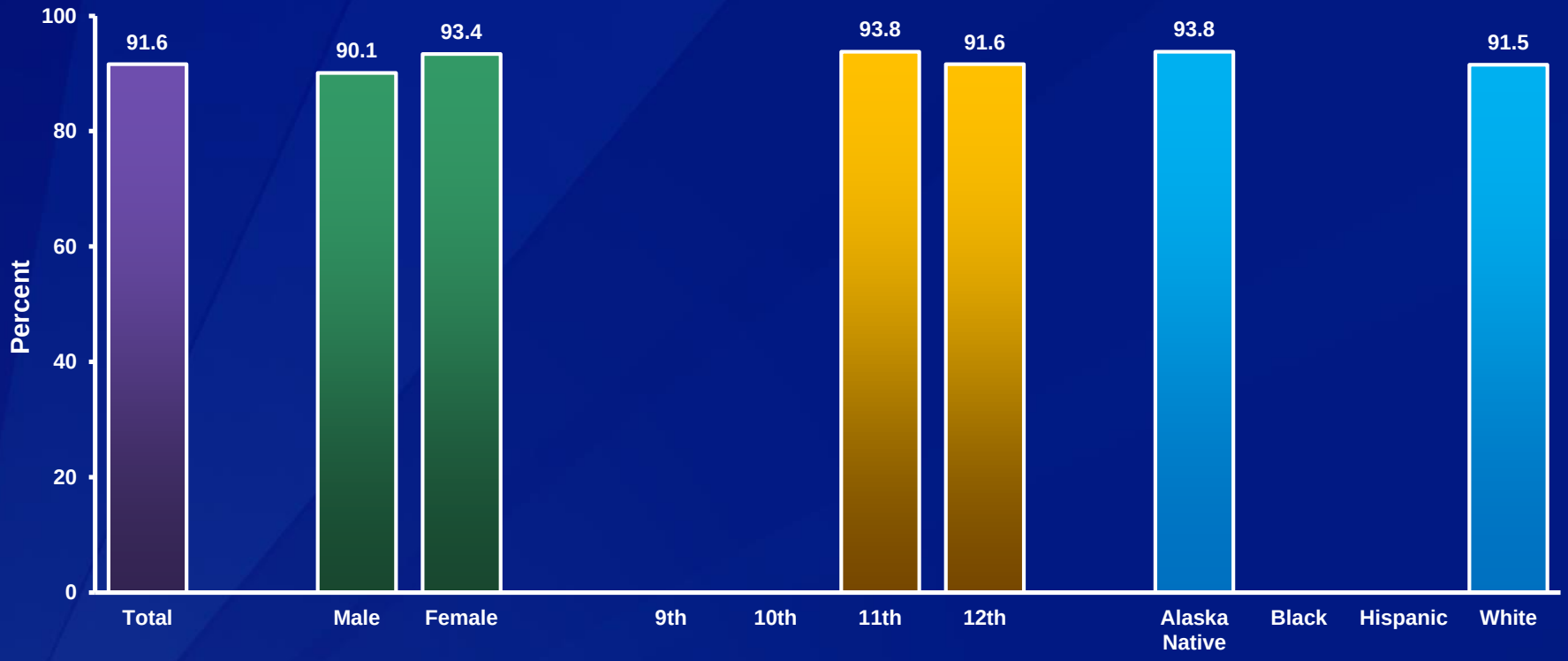


*F > M; 9th > 10th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Have Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week, 2013-2015*

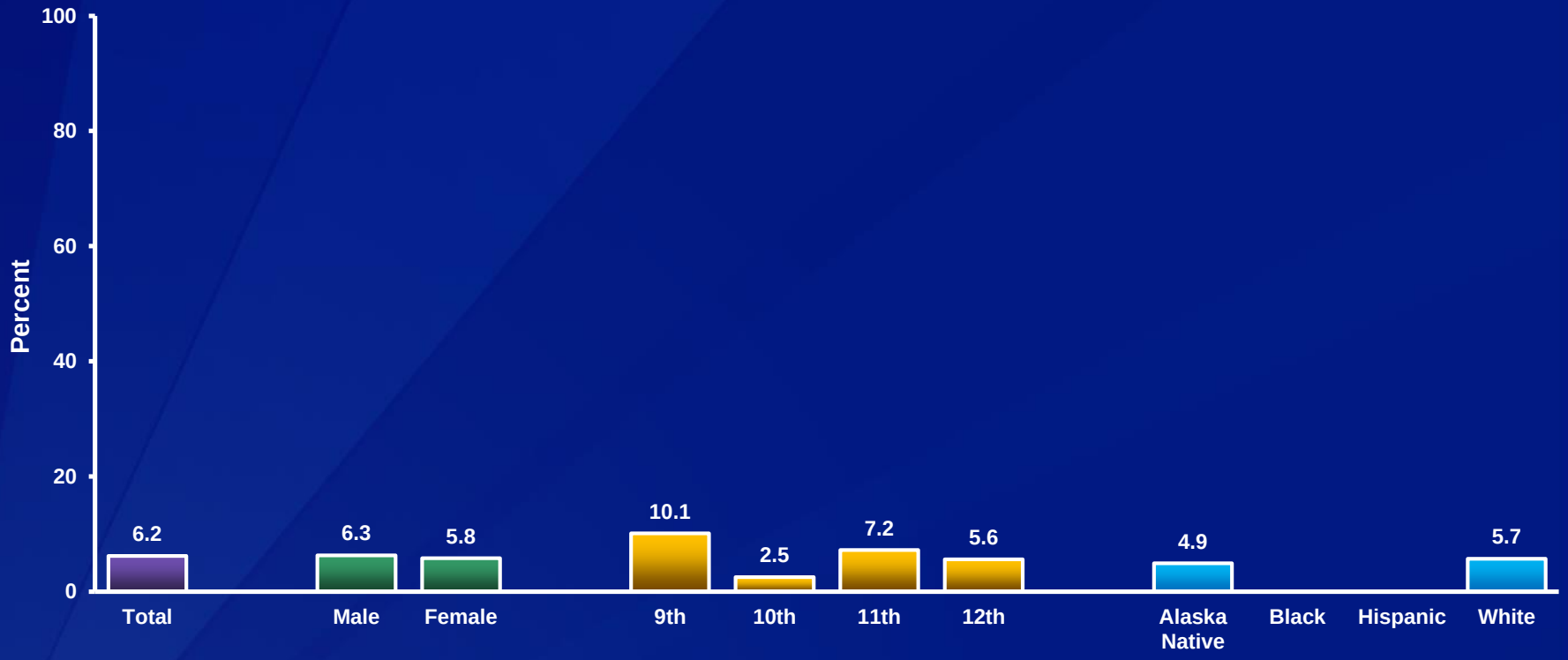
*No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Used Marijuana by Smoking It in a Joint, Bong, Pipe, or Blunt,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who used marijuana
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

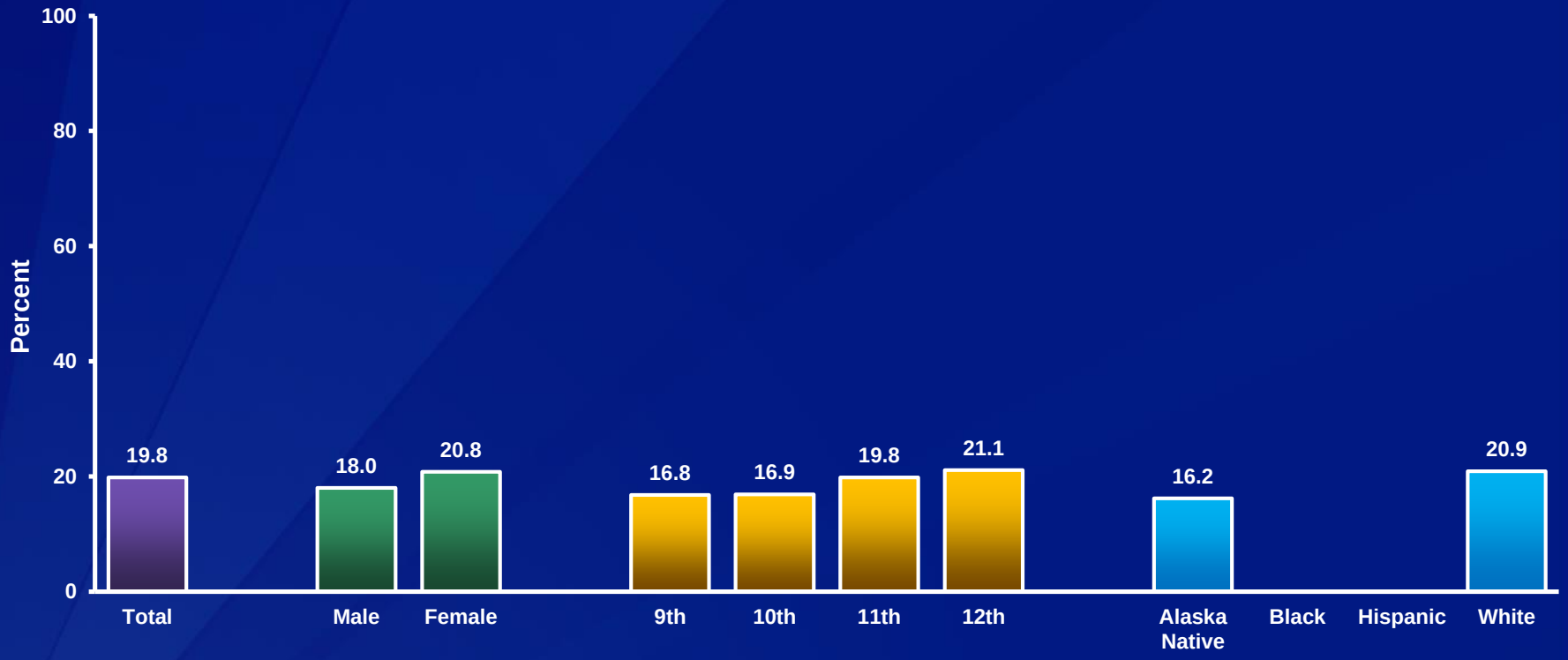


*9th > 10th, 11th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week, 2013-2015*

*No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

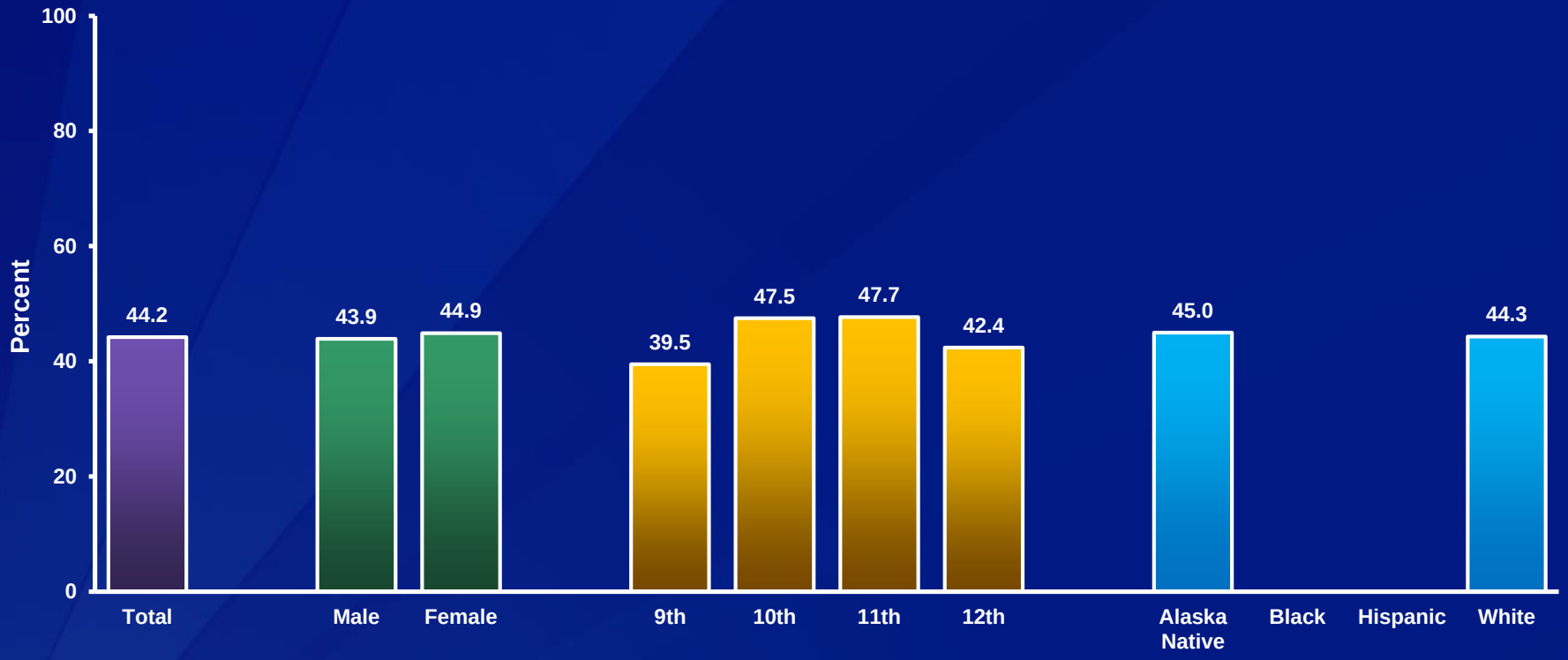
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took a Prescription Drug Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 2011-2015†

*Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

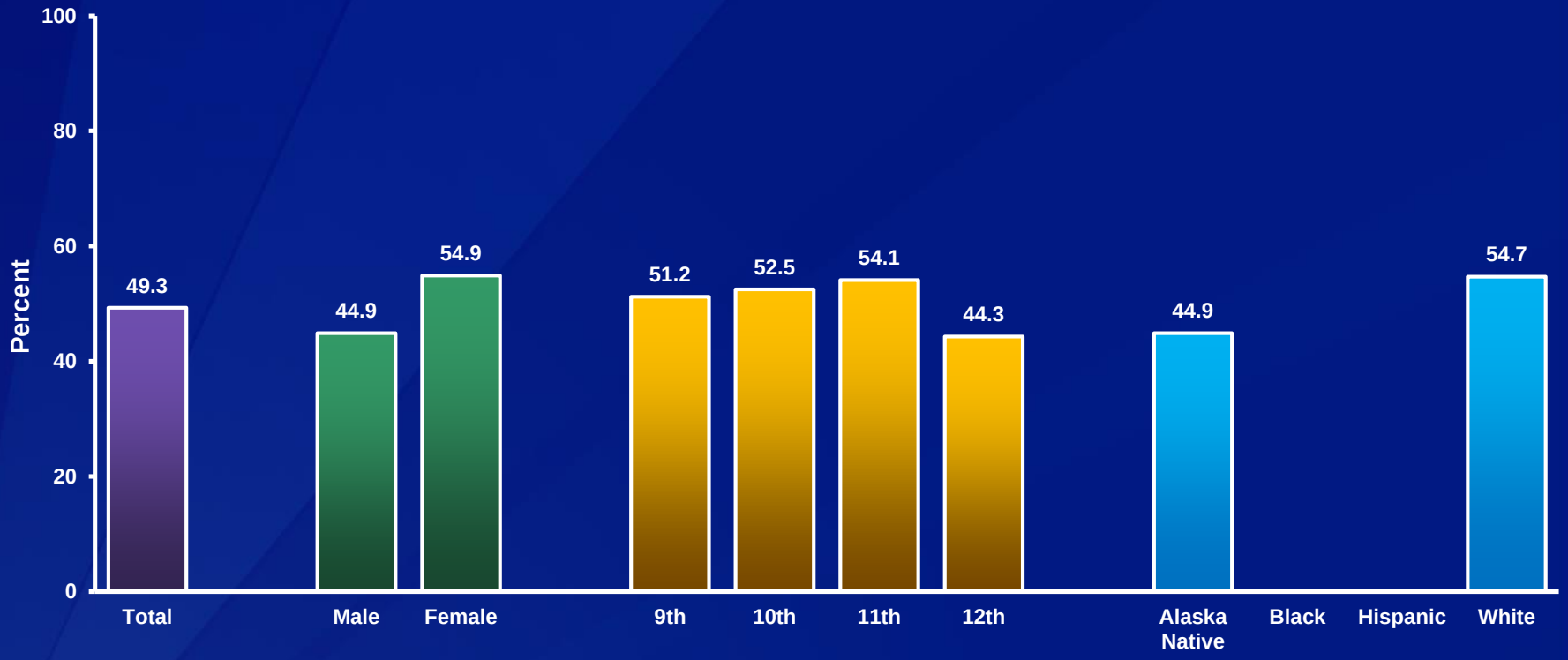
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think People Greatly Risk Harming Themselves (Physically or in Other Ways) If They Use Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



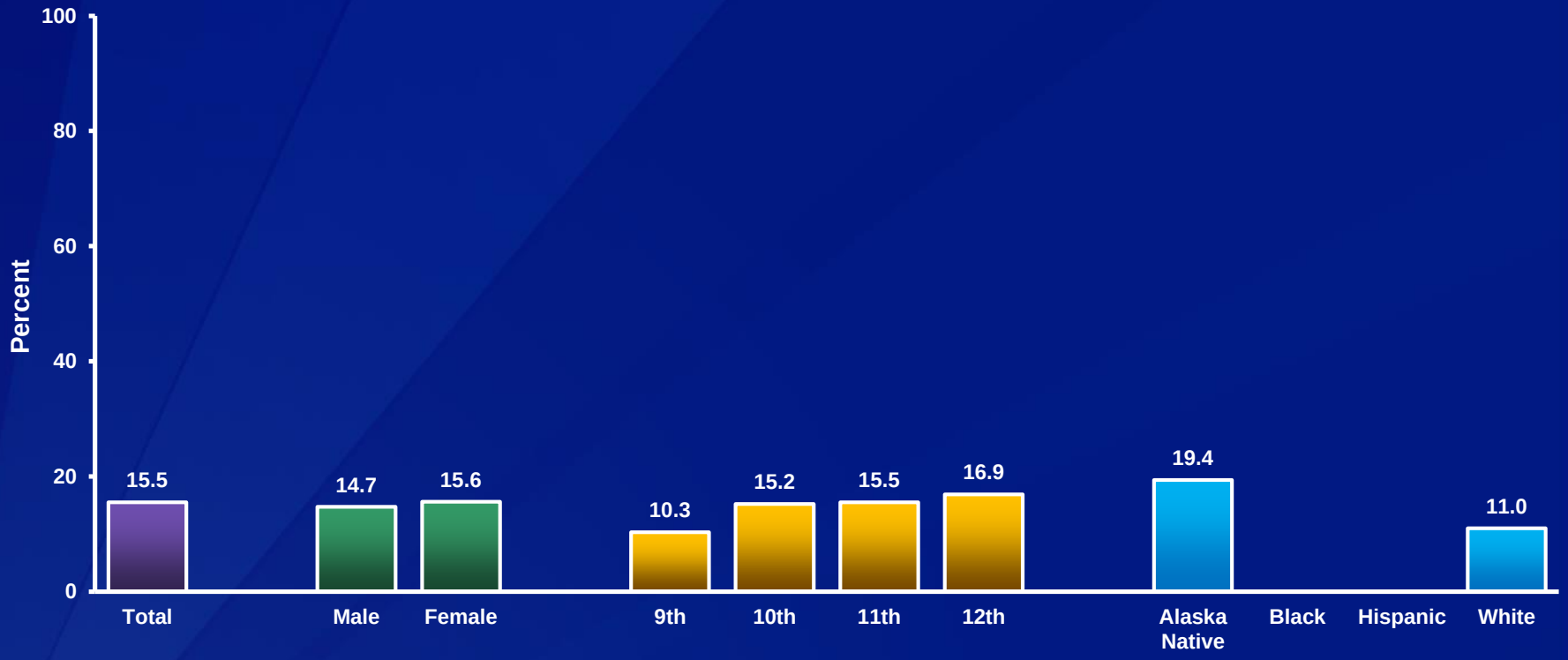
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 12th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Drink,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Such as sweetened energy drinks, Snapple, fruit punch, Kool-Aid, Tang, or Capri-Sun, not including soda or pop, sports drinks, diet drinks, or 100% fruit juice, one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey

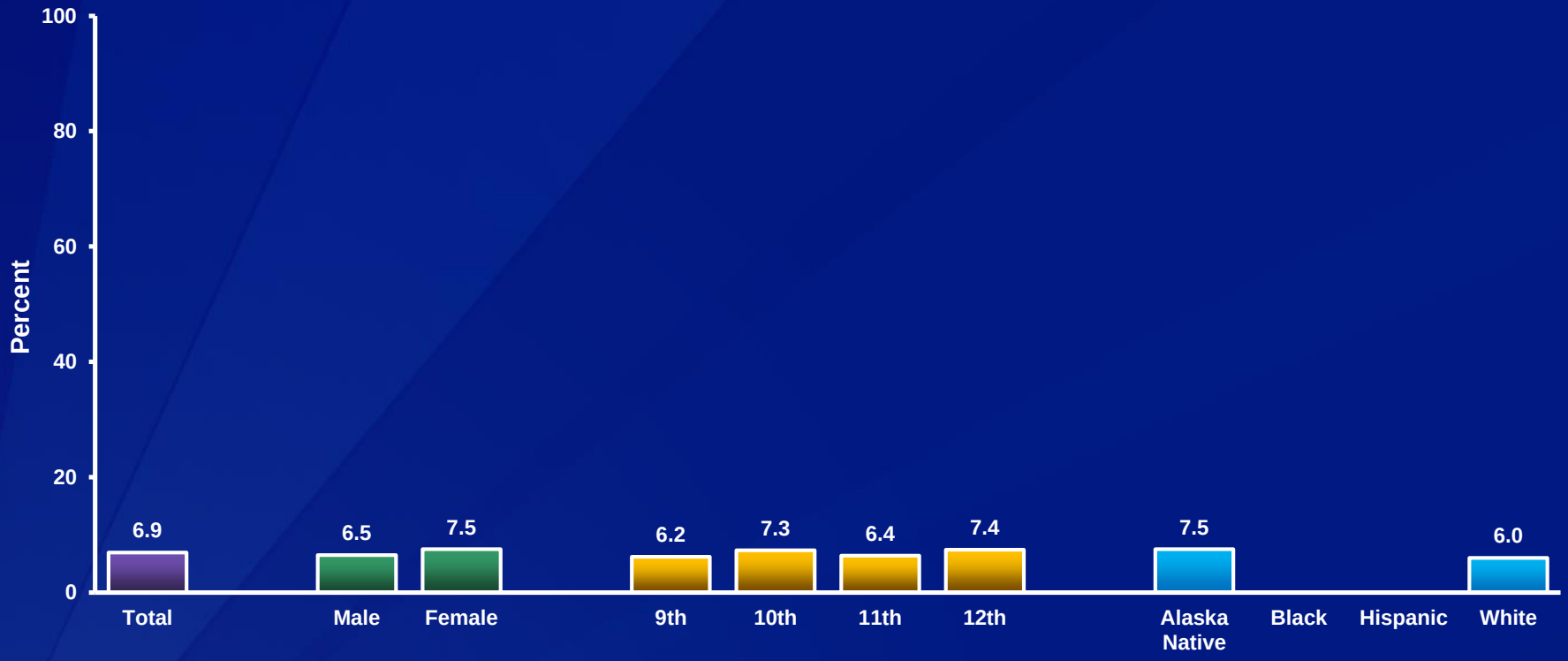
†A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

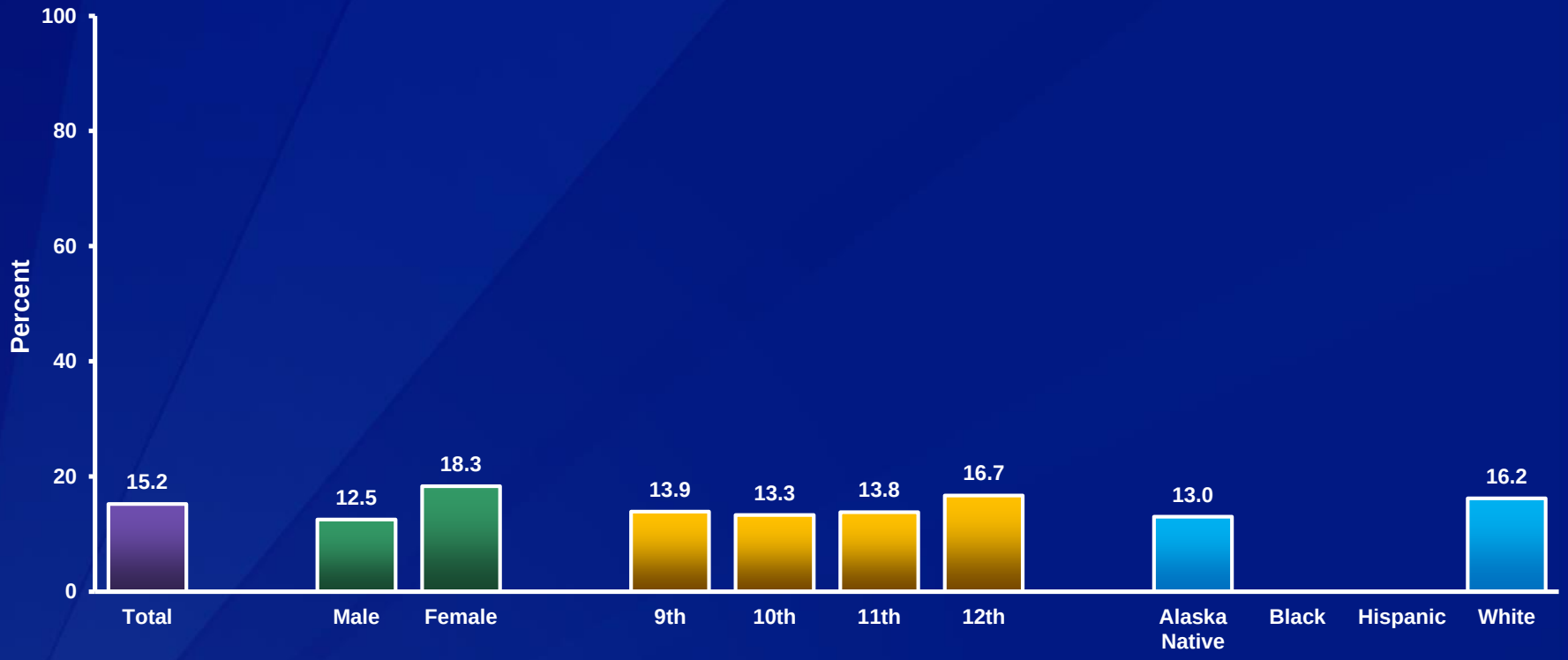
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



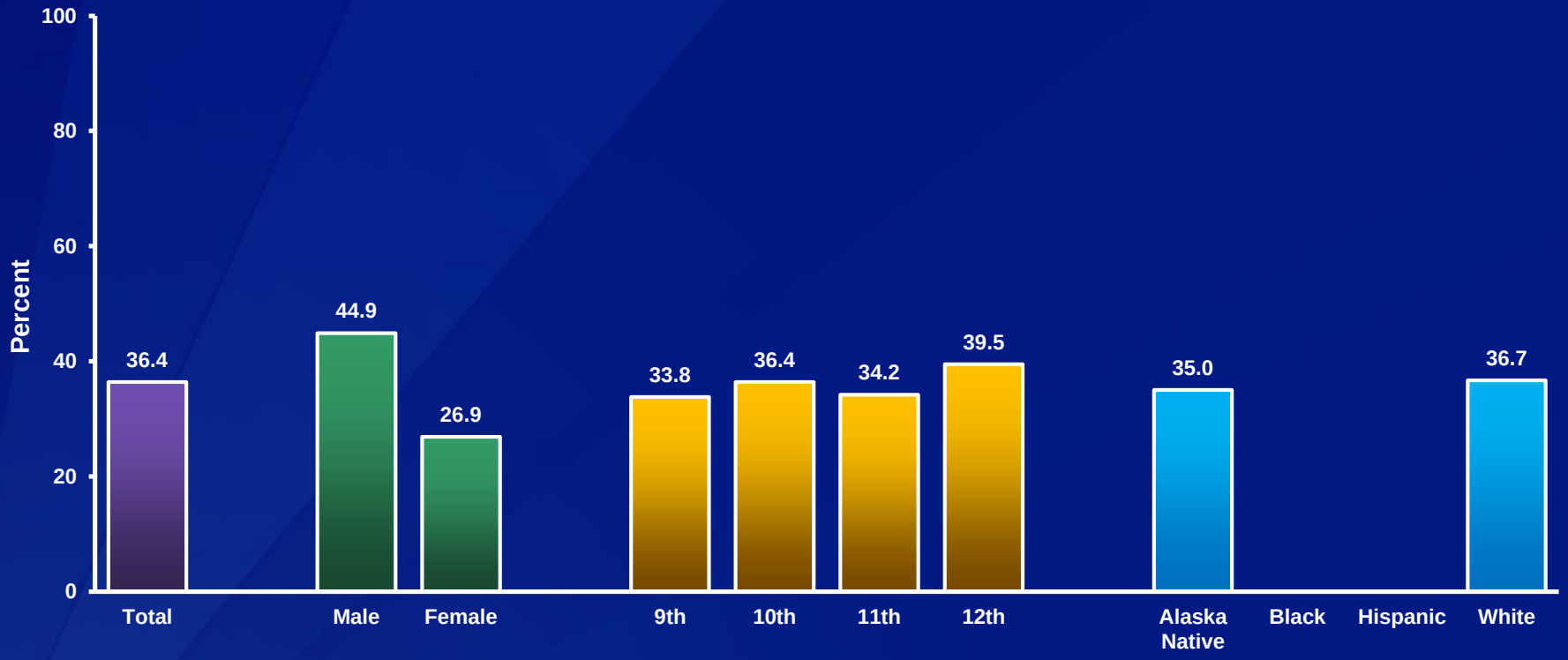
*Including tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have to Avoid Some Foods Because Eating the Food Could Cause an Allergic Reaction,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



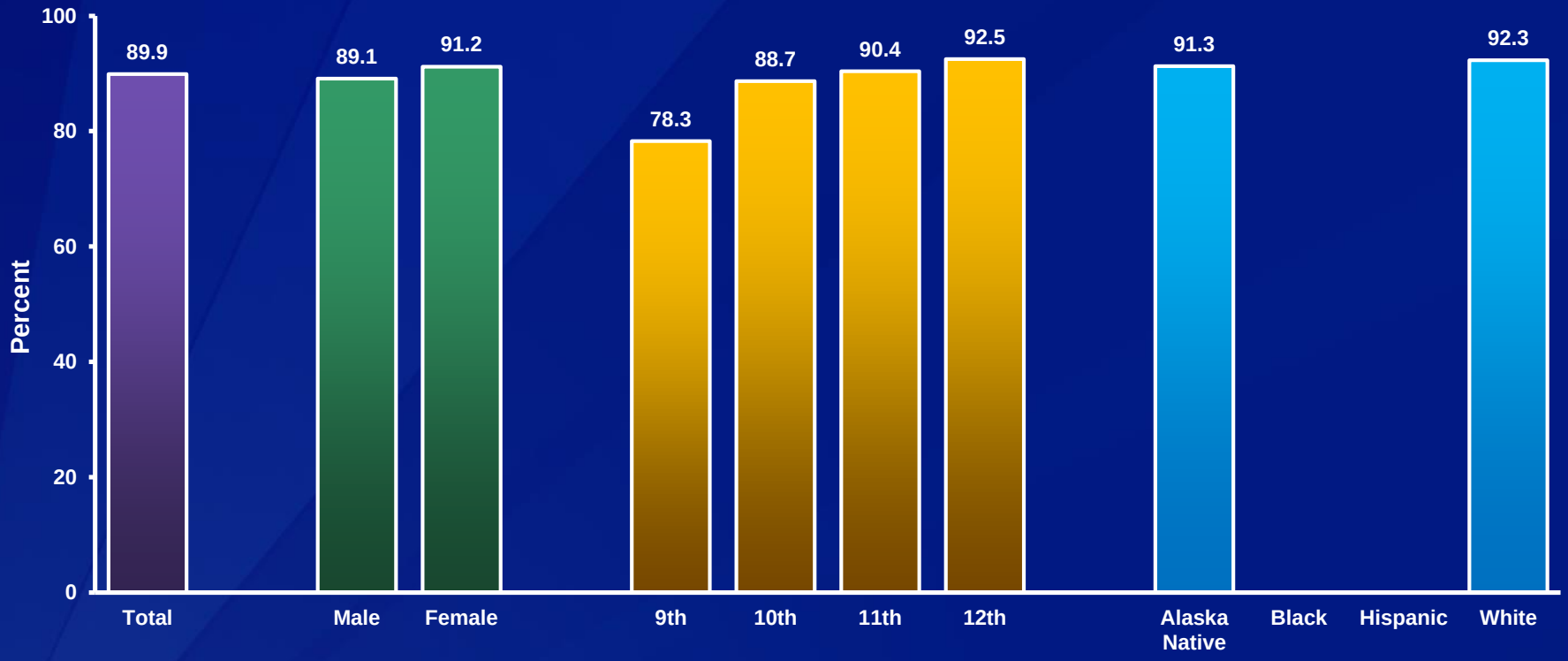
*Such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



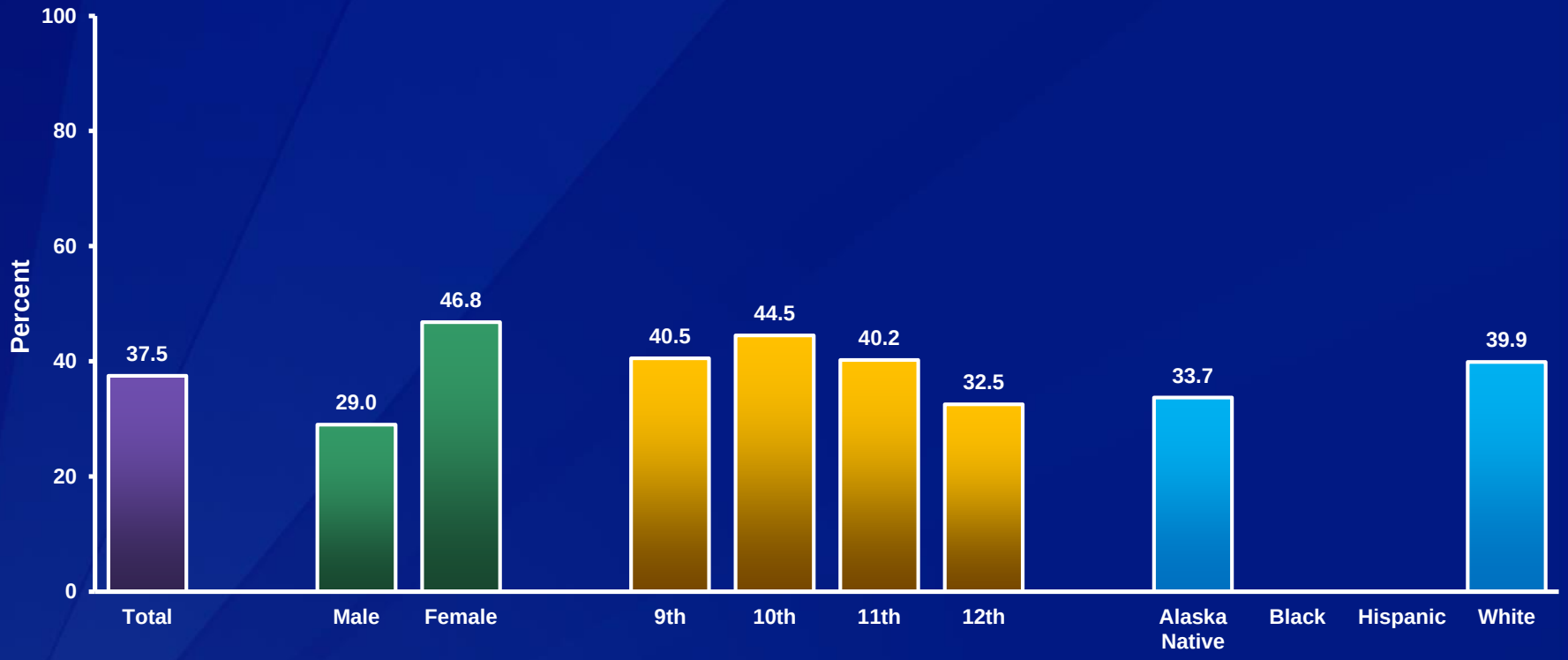
*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Taught About Preventing Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



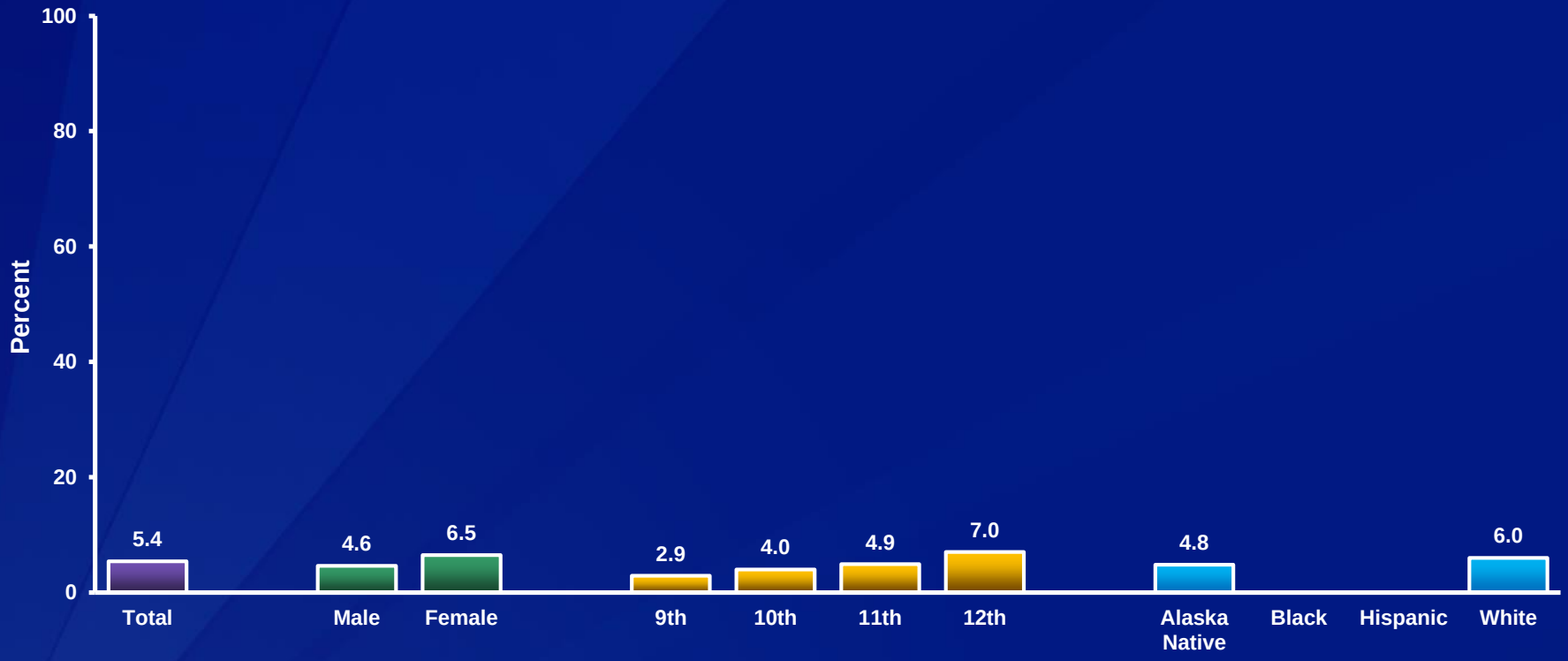
*10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



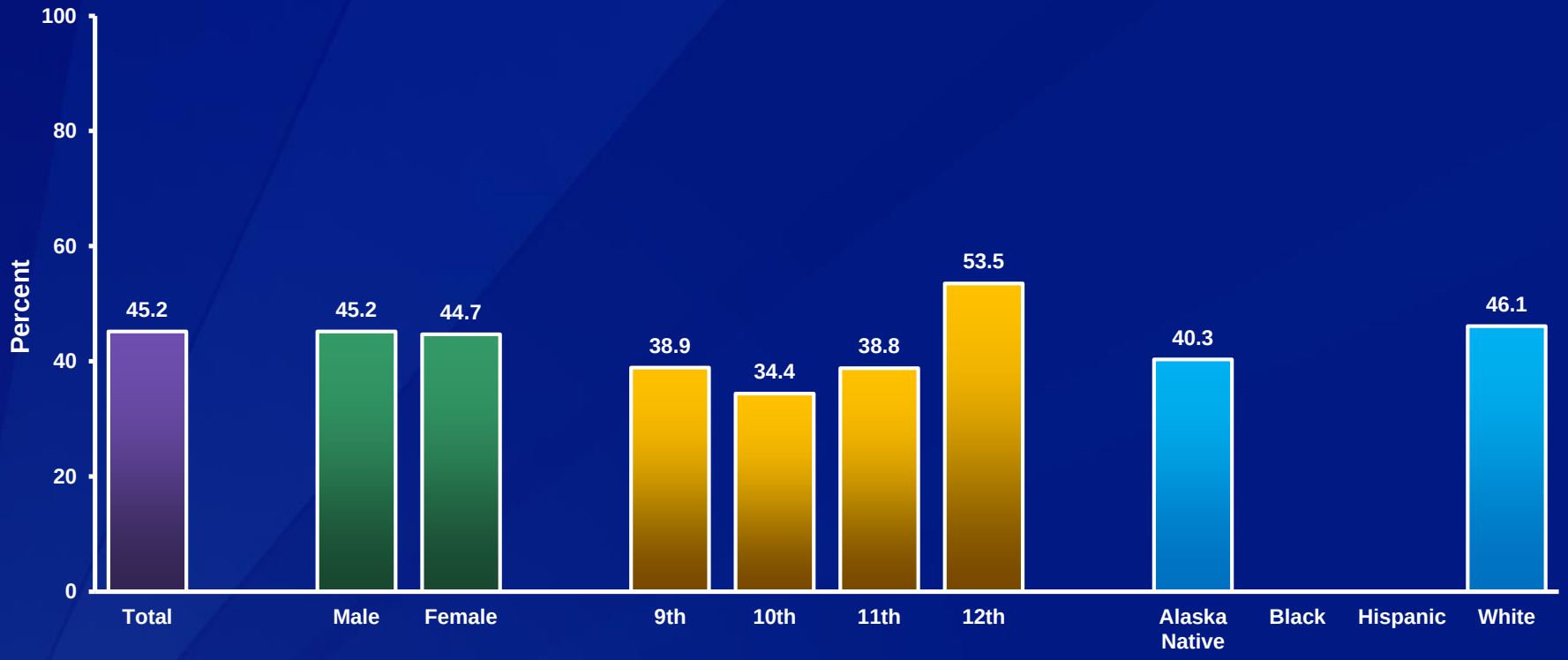
*Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem
†F > M; 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Slept with Friends, Family, or Other People Because Their Parents or They Lost Their Home or Cannot Afford Housing,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 30 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Missed Classes or School Without Permission,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



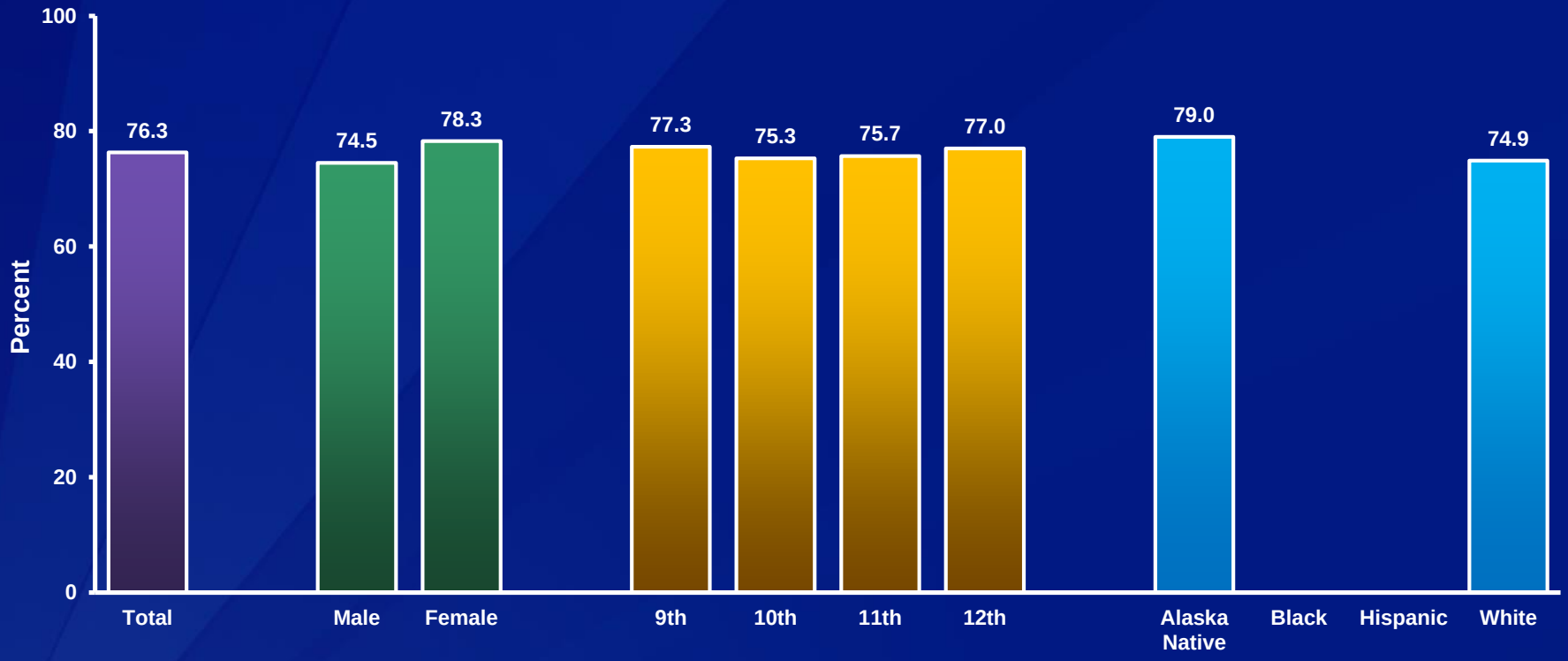
*On one or more days during the 30 days before the survey
†12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Missed Classes or School Without Permission,* 2011-2015†

*On one or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Do Not Have One of Their Parents Talk with Them About What They Are Doing in School About Every Day, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

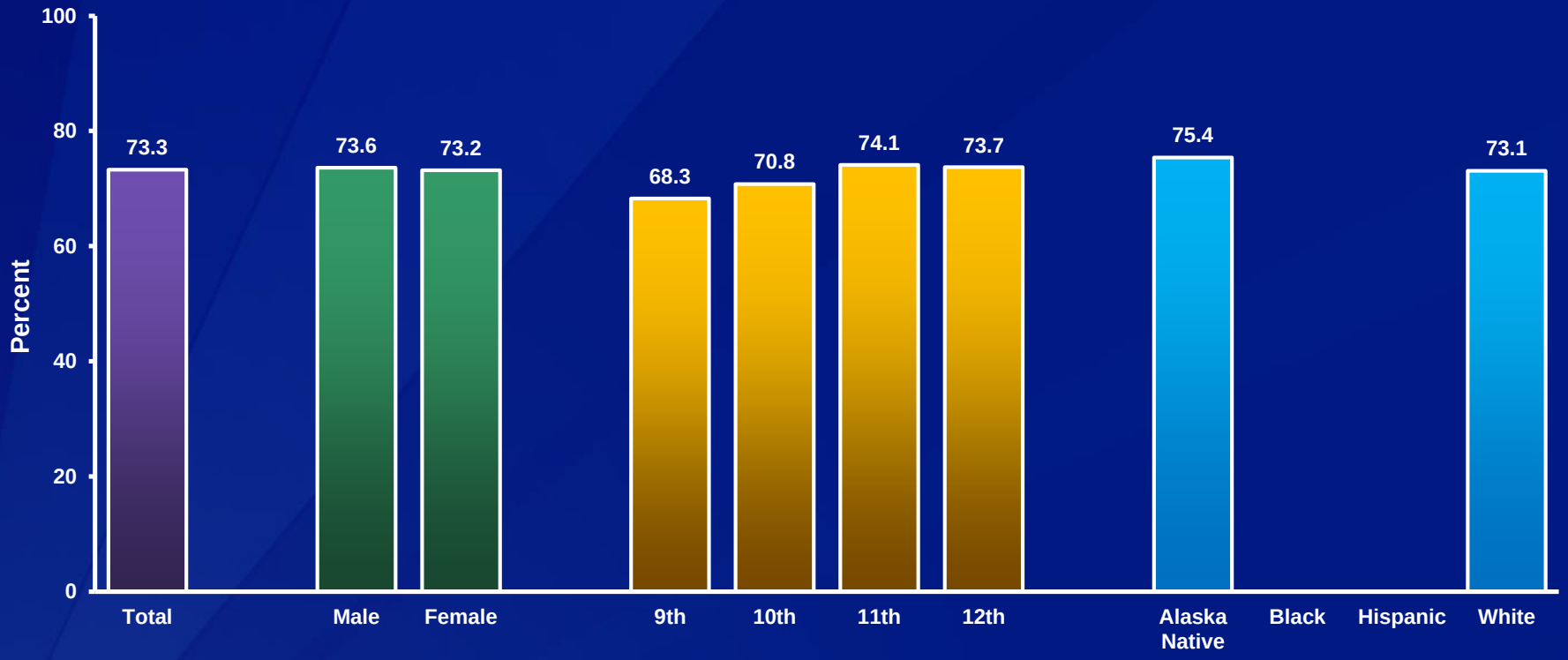


All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Do Not Have One of Their Parents Talk with Them About What They Are Doing in School About Every Day, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Teachers Really Care About Them and Give Them a Lot of Encouragement, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



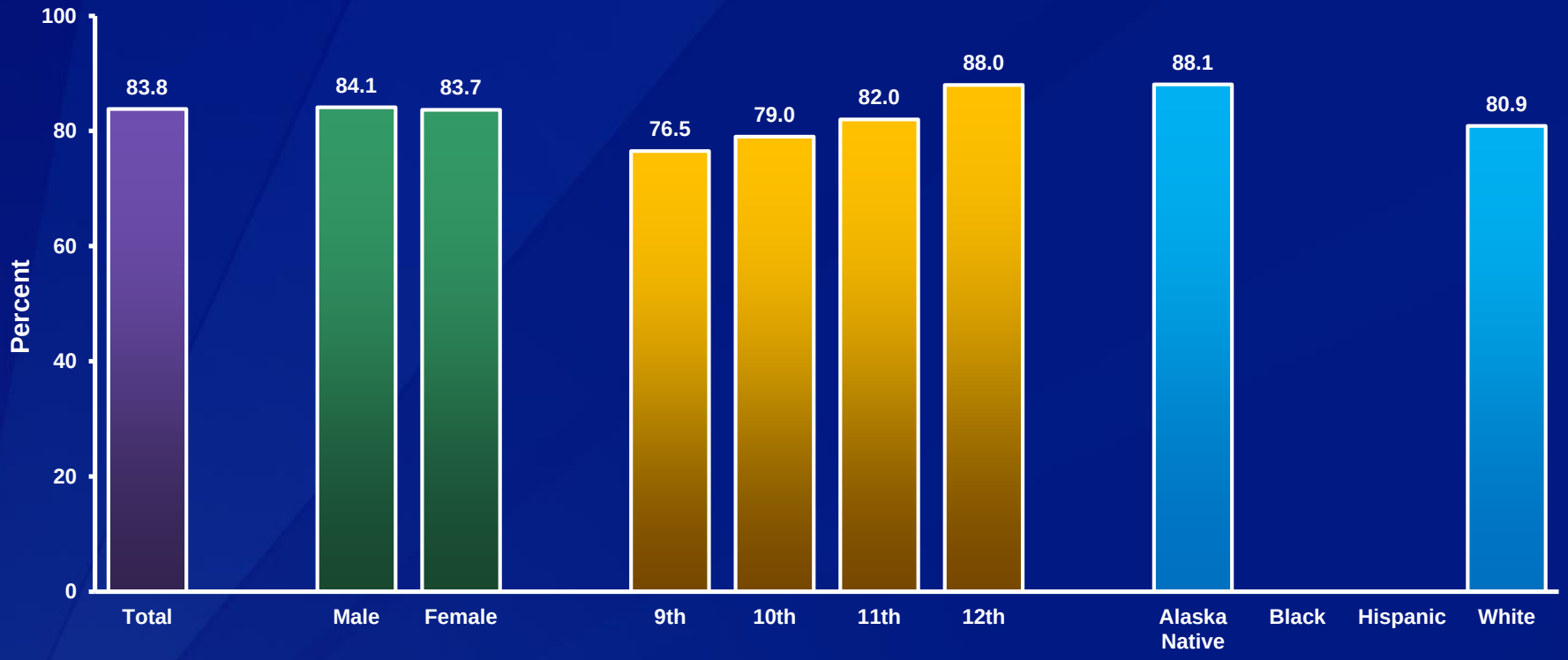
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN111

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their Teachers Really Care About Them and Give Them a Lot of Encouragement, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Would Feel Comfortable Seeking Help from One or More Adults Besides Their Parents If They Had an Important Question Affecting Their Life, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015

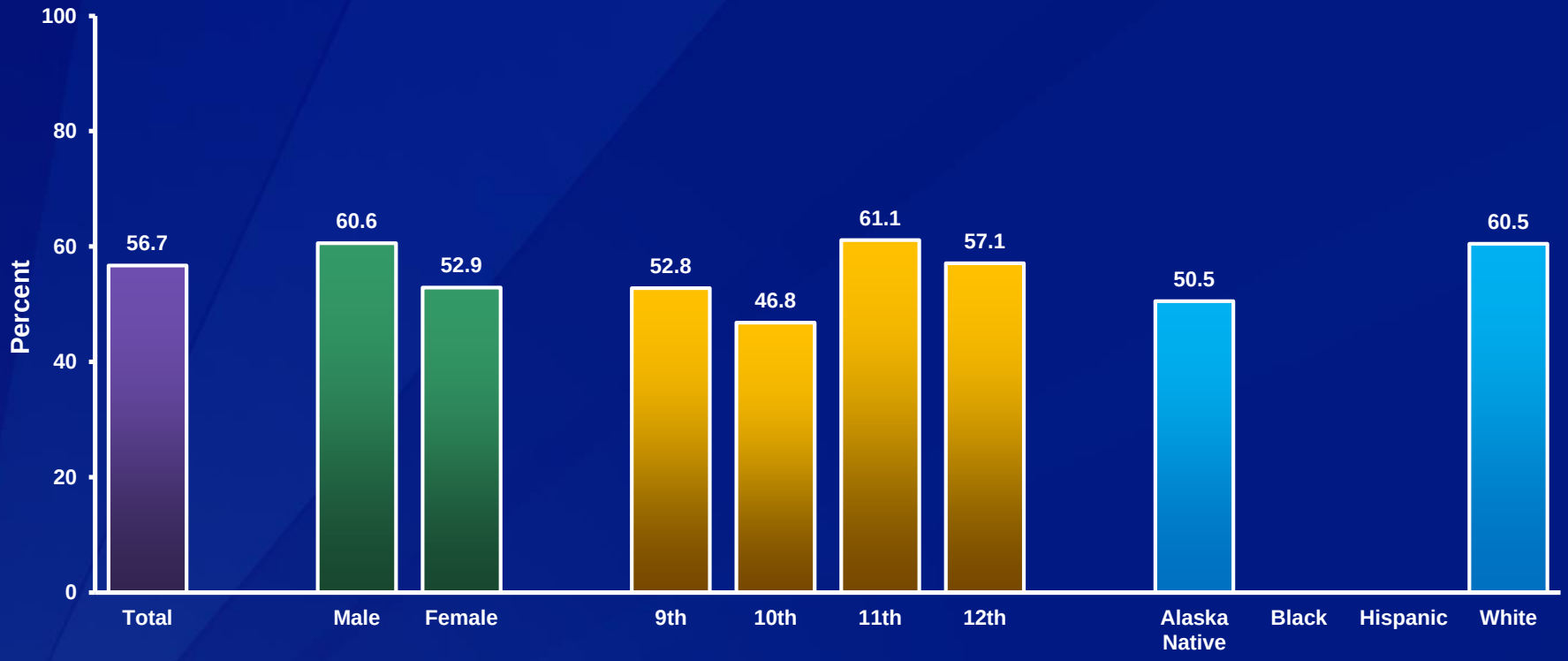


*12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Would Feel Comfortable Seeking Help from One or More Adults Besides Their Parents If They Had an Important Question Affecting Their Life, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Do Not Spend Any Hours Helping or Volunteering at School or in the Community,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Such as helping elders or neighbors; watching young children; teaching or tutoring; peer helping; mentoring; or helping out at local programs, health clinics, faith organizations, tribal organizations, or environmental organizations, during an average week

†M > F; 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; W > A (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

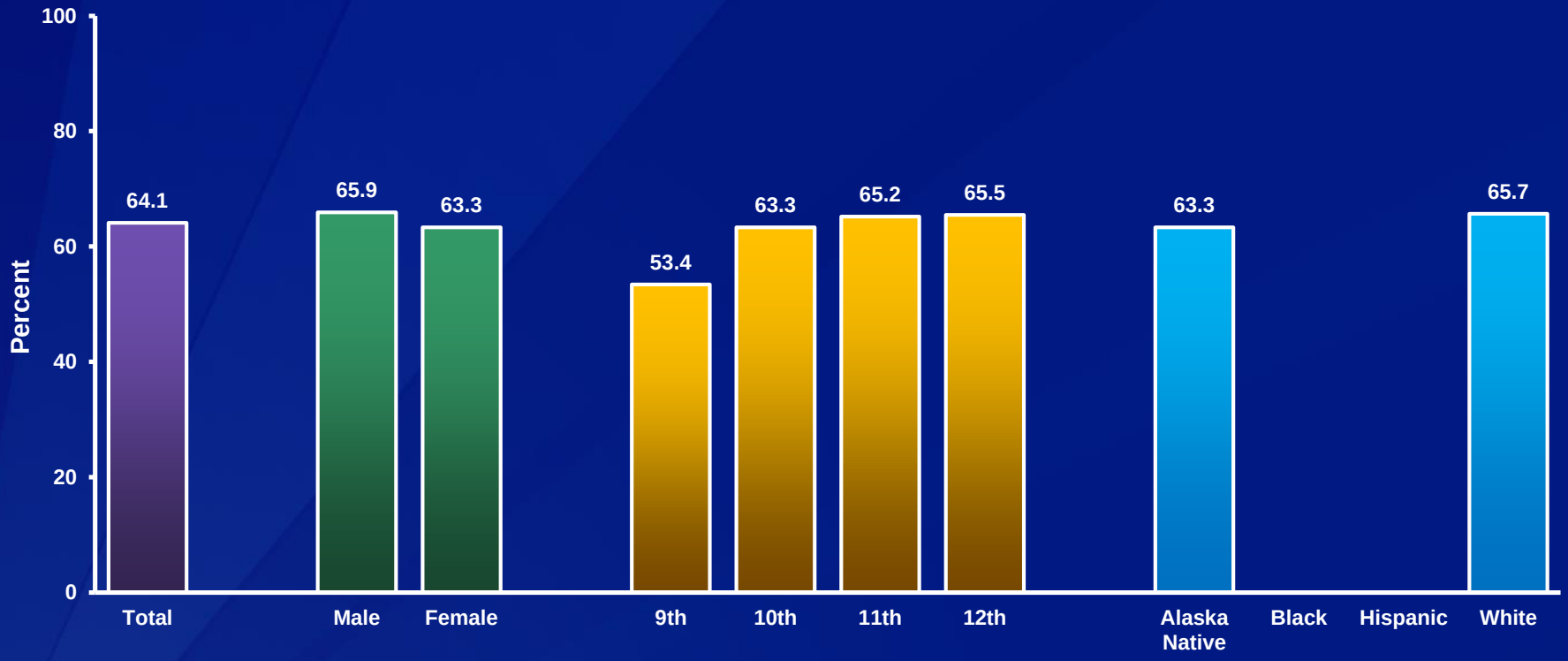
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Do Not Spend Any Hours Helping or Volunteering at School or in the Community,* 2009-2015†

*Such as helping elders or neighbors; watching young children; teaching or tutoring; peer helping; mentoring; or helping out at local programs, health clinics, faith organizations, tribal organizations, or environmental organizations, during an average week

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Do Not Take Part in Organized After School, Evening, or Weekend Activities on Any Days,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Such as school clubs; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or cultural or other supervised activities, during an average week

†11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

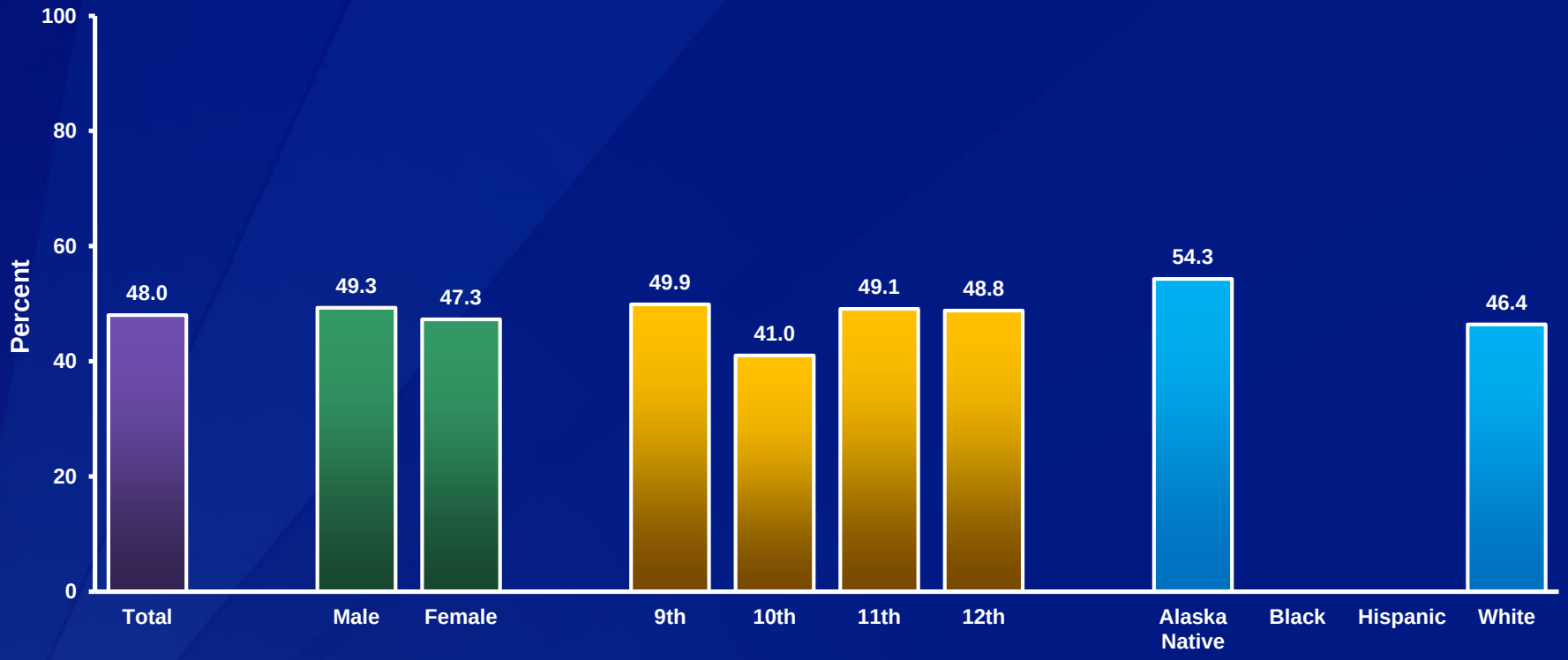
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Do Not Take Part in Organized After School, Evening, or Weekend Activities on Any Days,* 2009-2015†

*Such as school clubs; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or cultural or other supervised activities, during an average week

†No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Disagree or Strongly Disagree That They Feel Alone in Their Life, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015

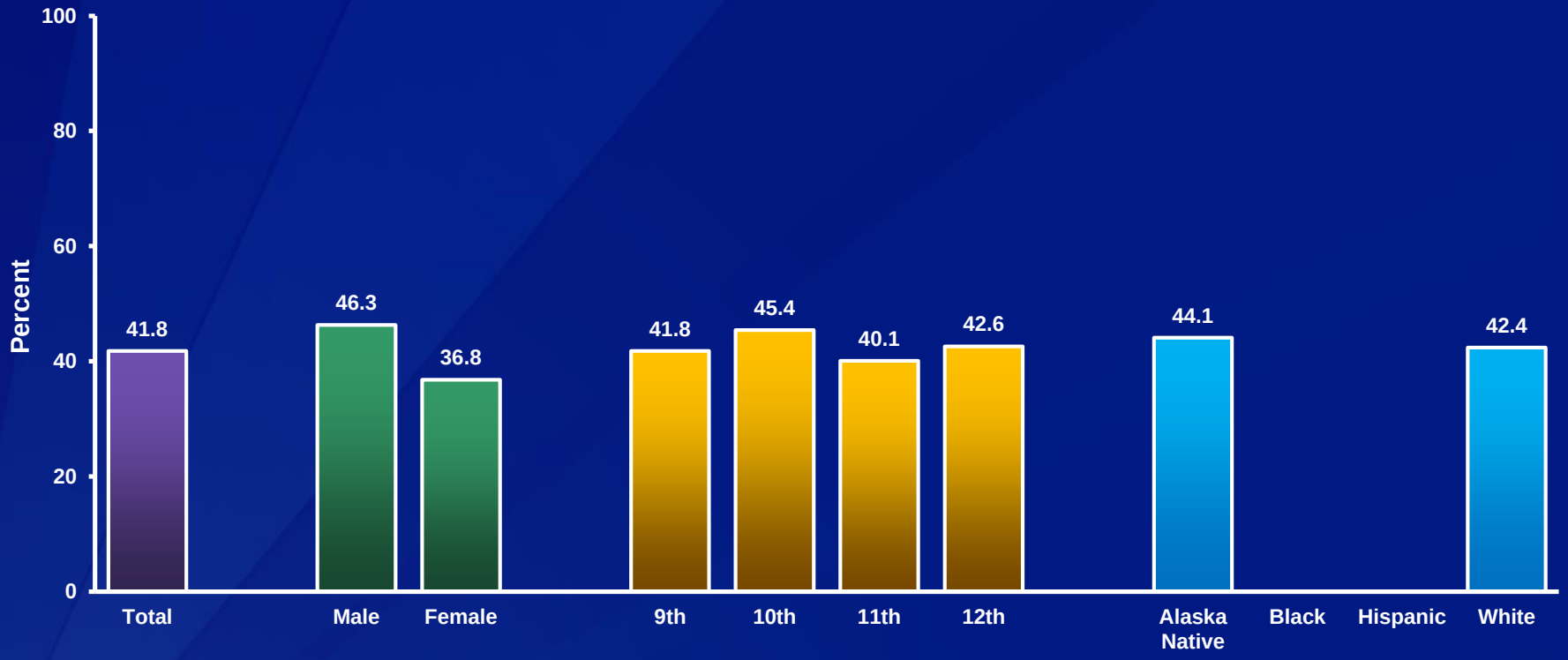


*A > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Disagree or Strongly Disagree That They Feel Alone in Their Life, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That in Their Community They Feel like They Matter to People, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

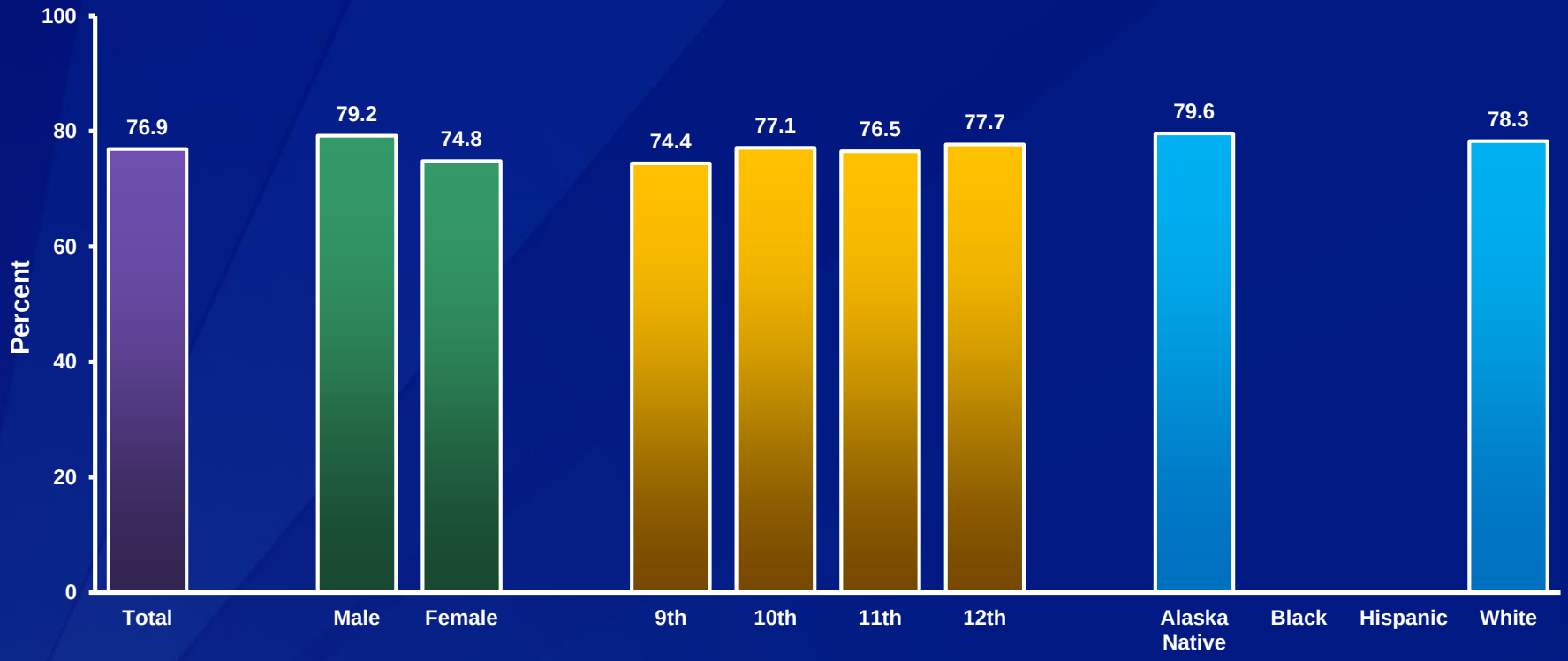


*M > F (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That in Their Community They Feel like They Matter to People, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their School Has Clear Rules and Consequences for Behavior, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

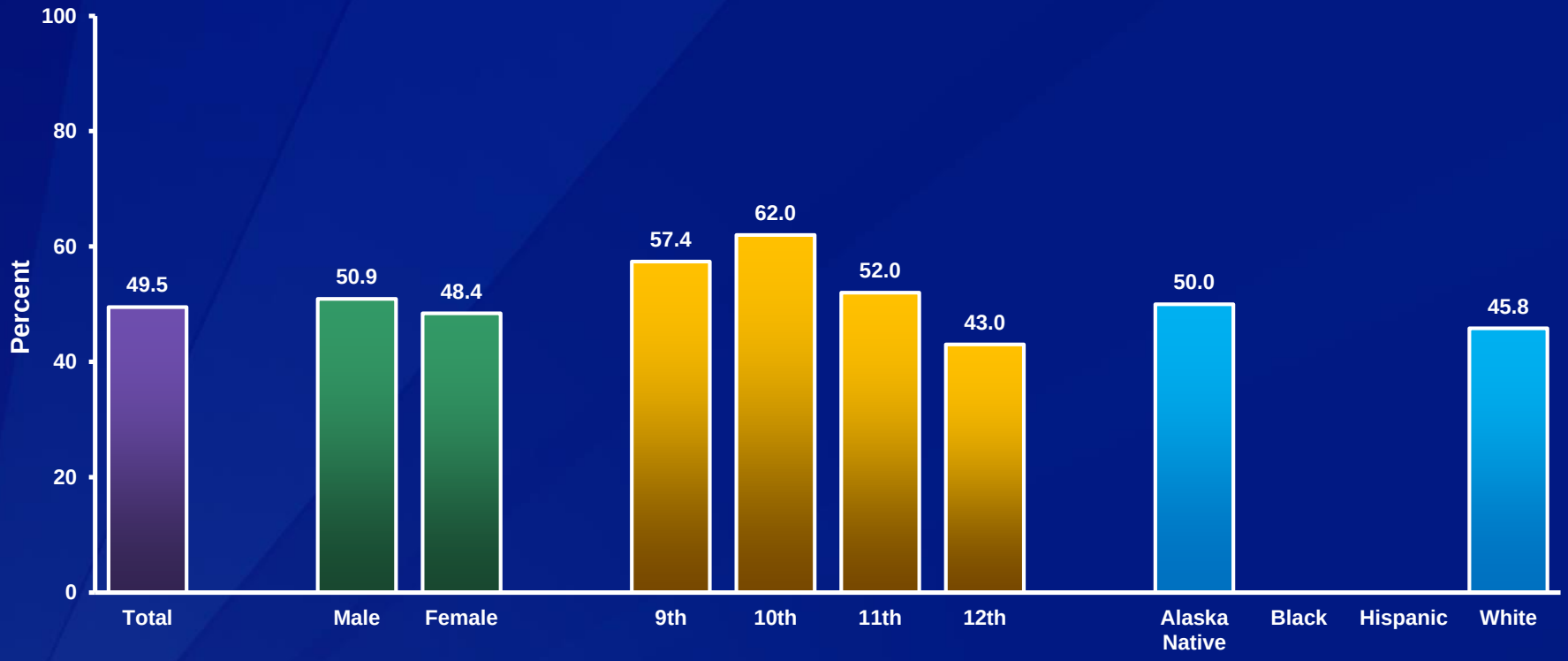


All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Strongly Agree or Agree That Their School Has Clear Rules and Consequences for Behavior, 2009-2015*

*No change 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

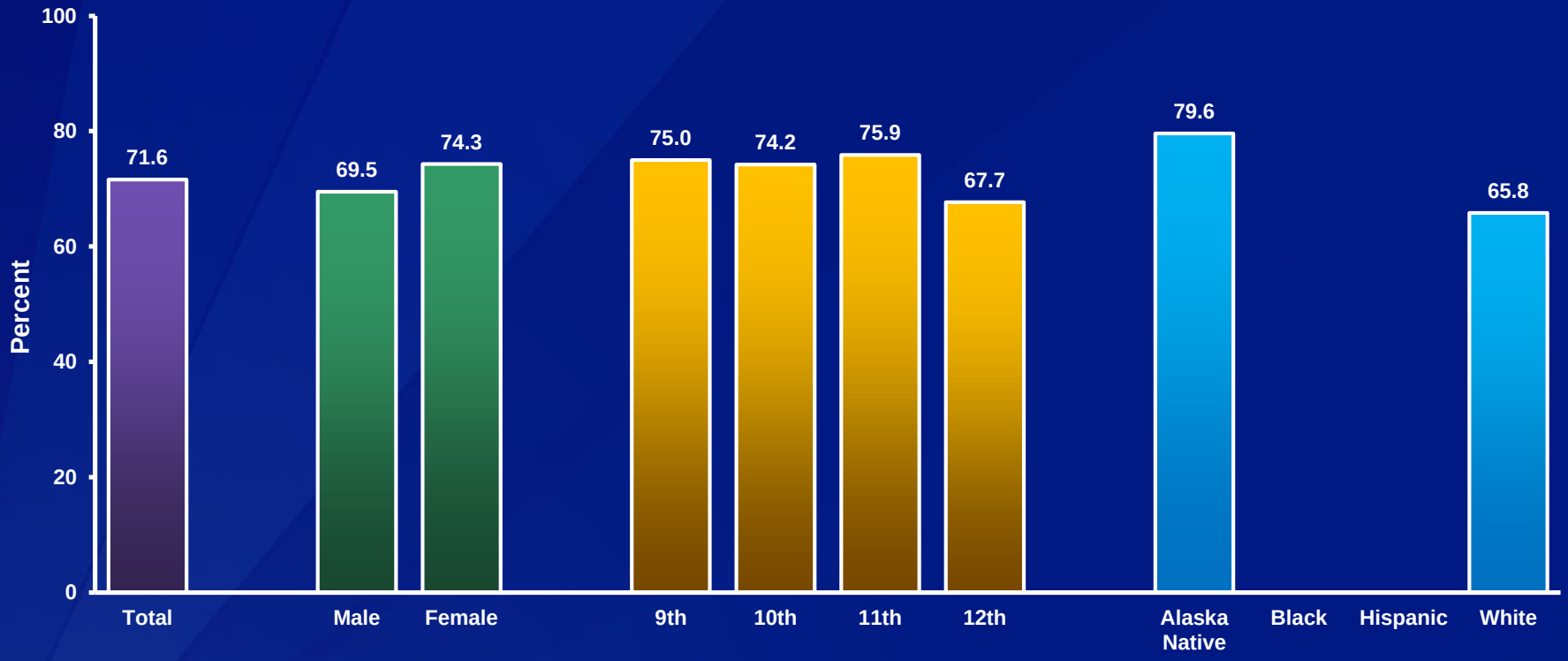


*9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2013-2015*

*No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015

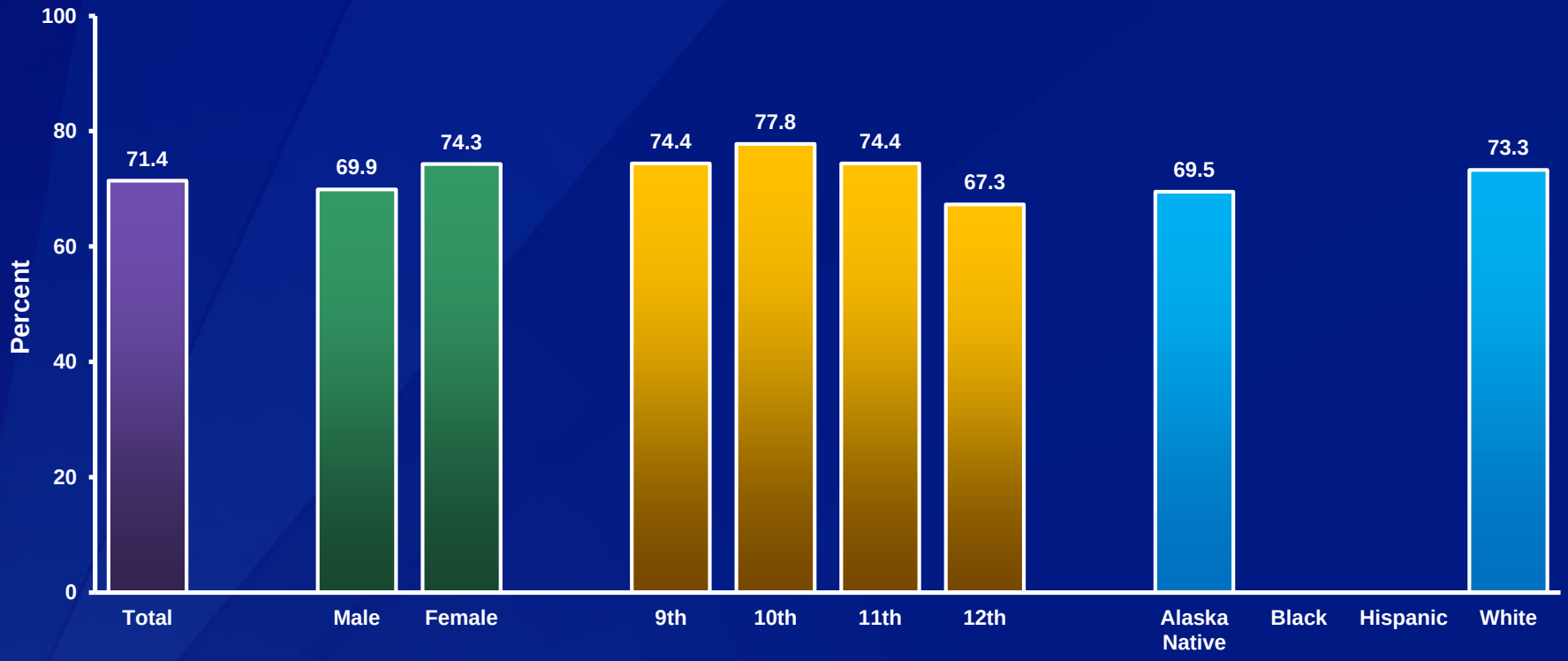


*11th > 12th; A > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Have One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day, 2013-2015*

*Increased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Cigarettes, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

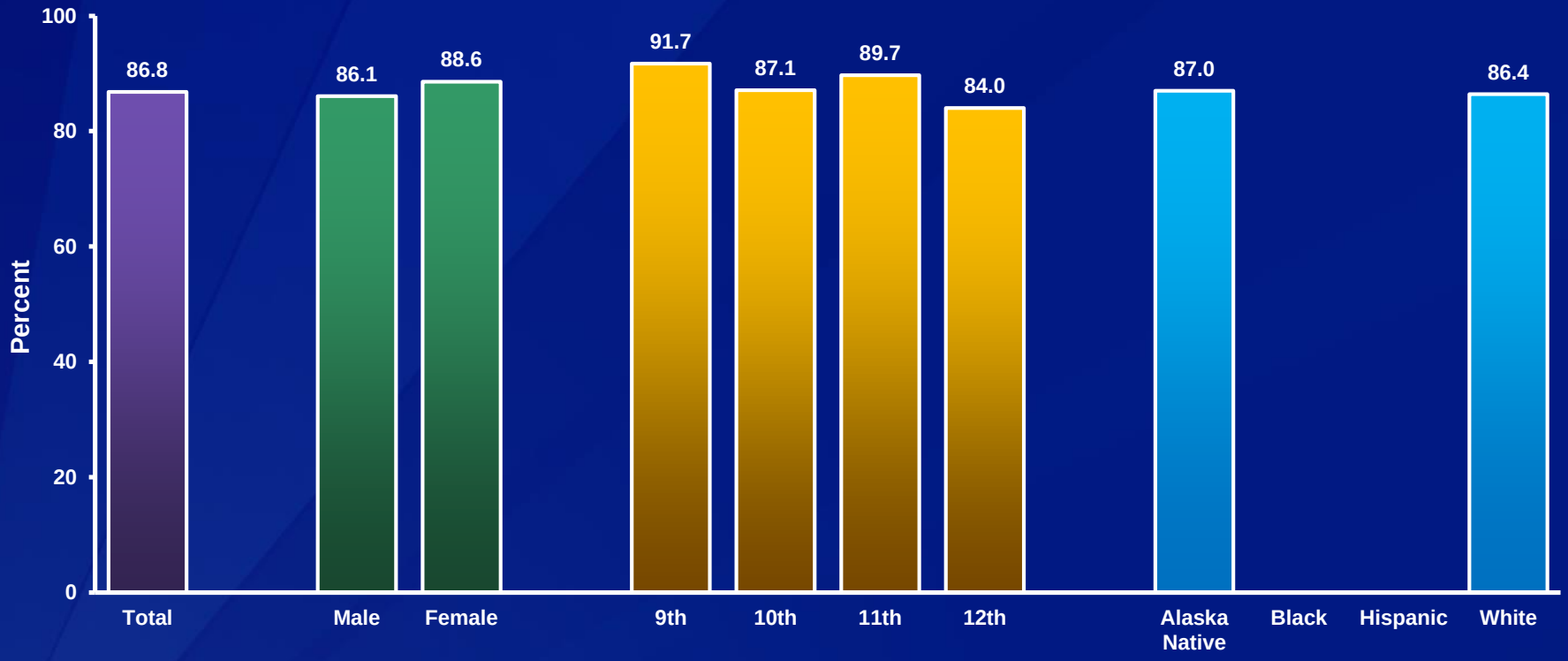


*10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Smoke Cigarettes, 2013-2015*

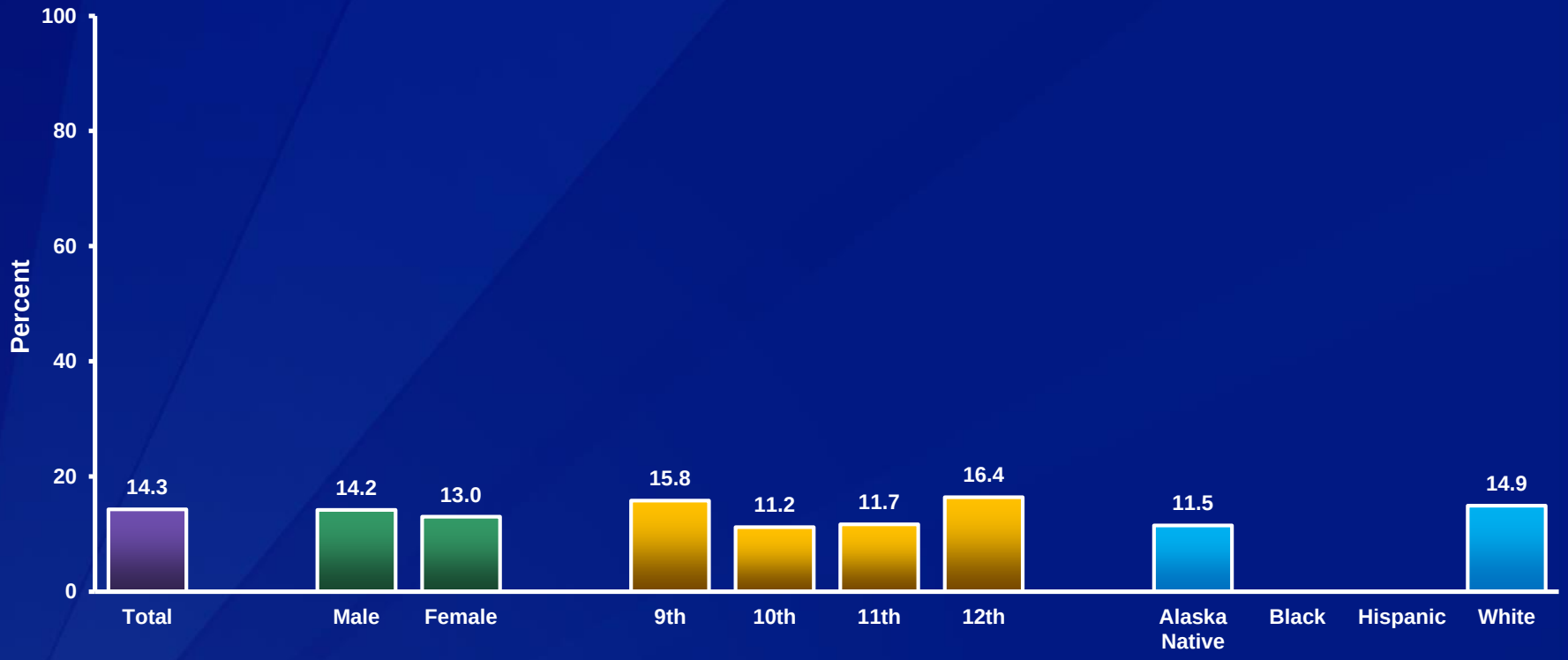
*No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think Their Parents Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong for Them to Use Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*9th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think There Is Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, or Very Good Chance They Would Be Seen As Cool If They Smoked Cigarettes, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

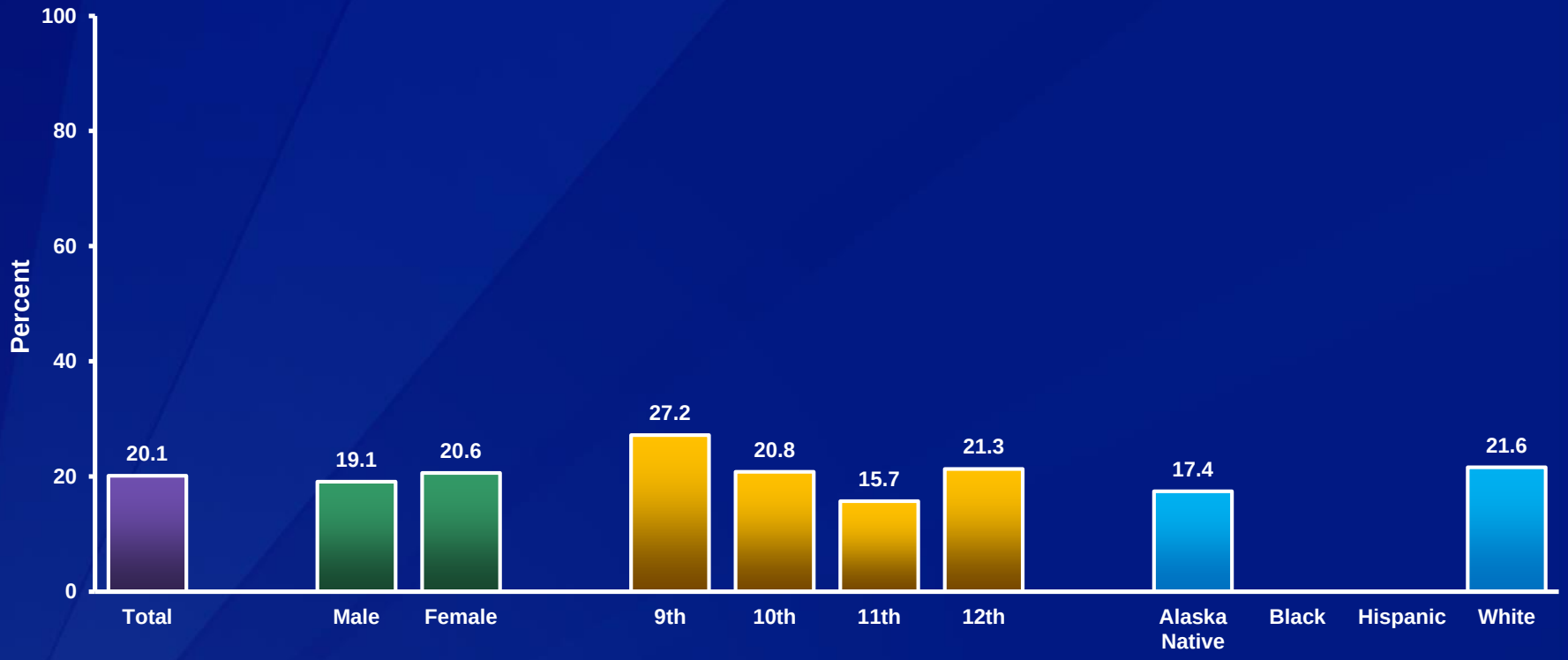


All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think There Is Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, or Very Good Chance They Would Be Seen As Cool If They Smoked Cigarettes, 2011-2015*

*Decreased 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think There Is Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, or Very Good Chance They Would Be Seen As Cool If They Began Drinking Alcoholic Beverages Regularly, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

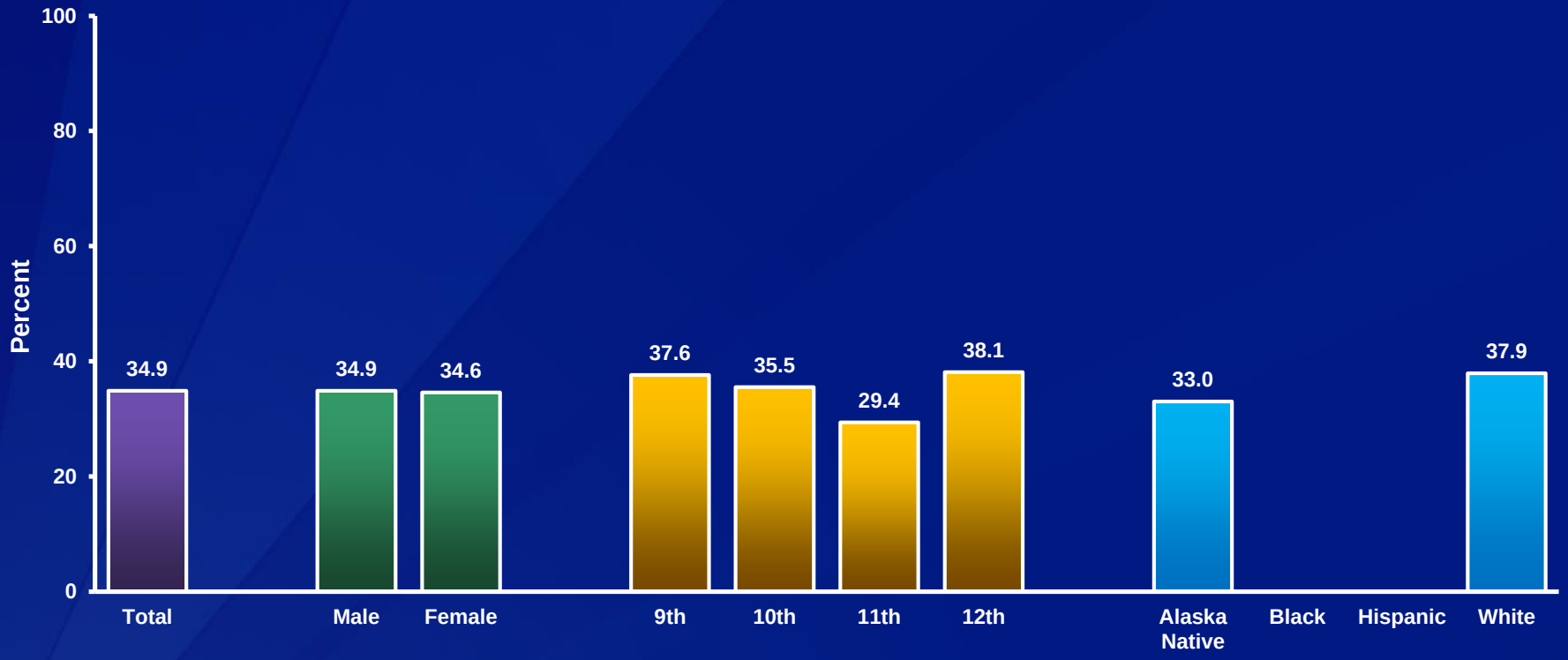


*9th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think There Is Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, or Very Good Chance They Would Be Seen As Cool If They Began Drinking Alcoholic Beverages Regularly, 2011-2015*

*Decreased 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Percentage of High School Students Who Think There Is Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, or Very Good Chance They Would Be Seen As Cool If They Smoked Marijuana, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

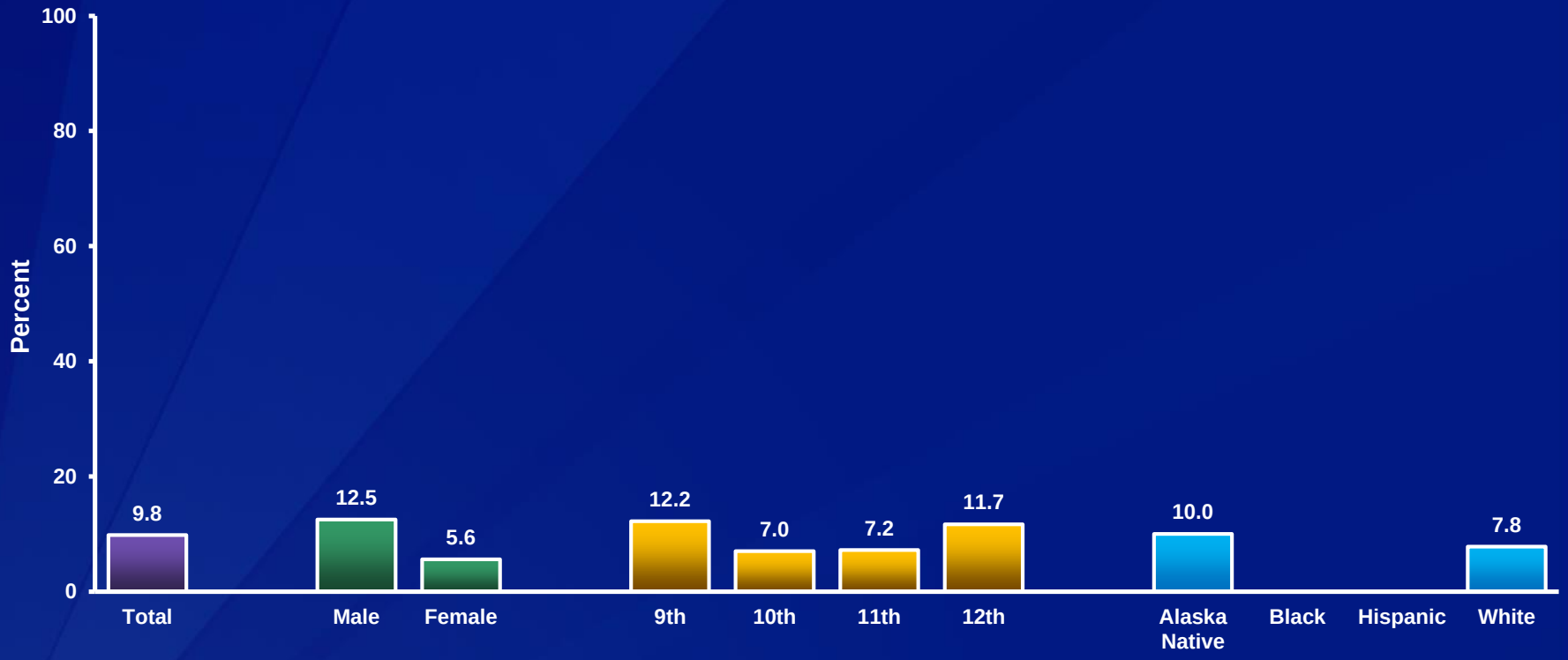


*12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Think There Is Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, or Very Good Chance They Would Be Seen As Cool If They Smoked Marijuana, 2011-2015*

*No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

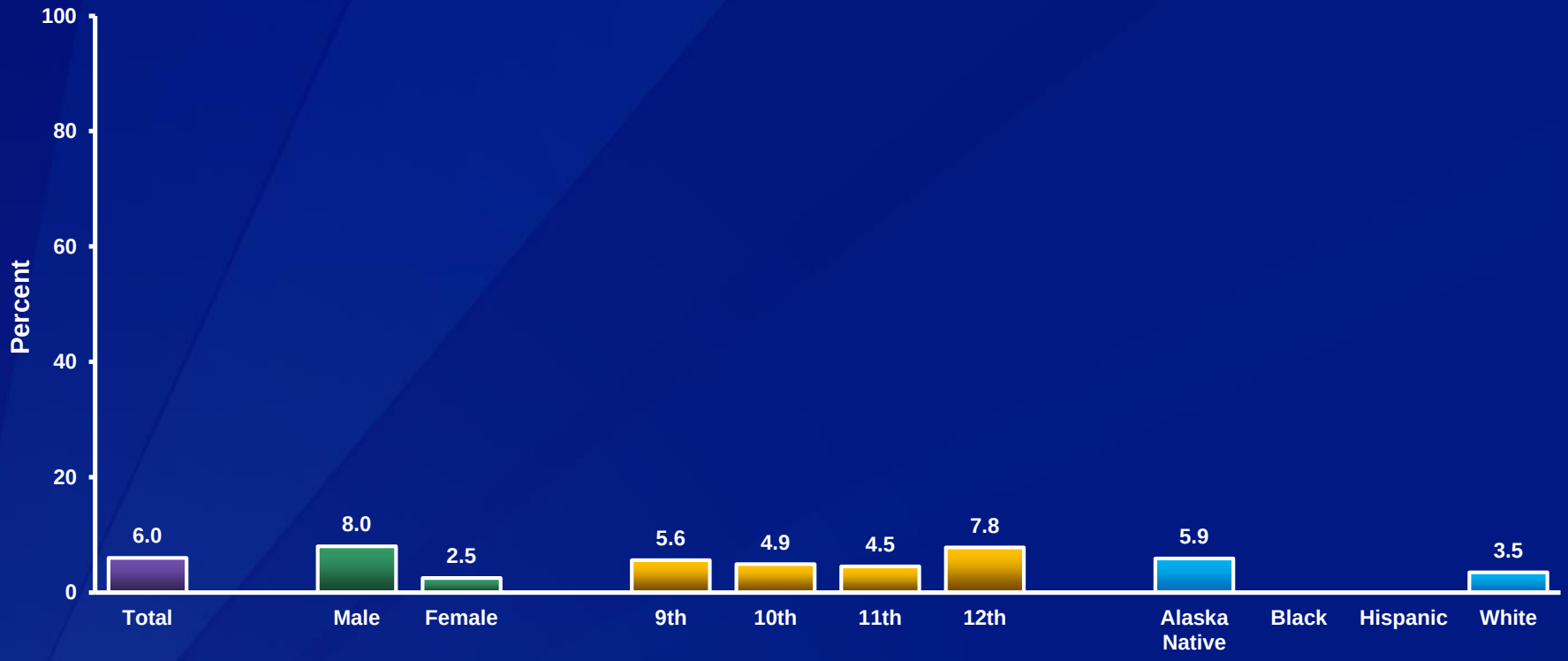
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QNSPDRK1

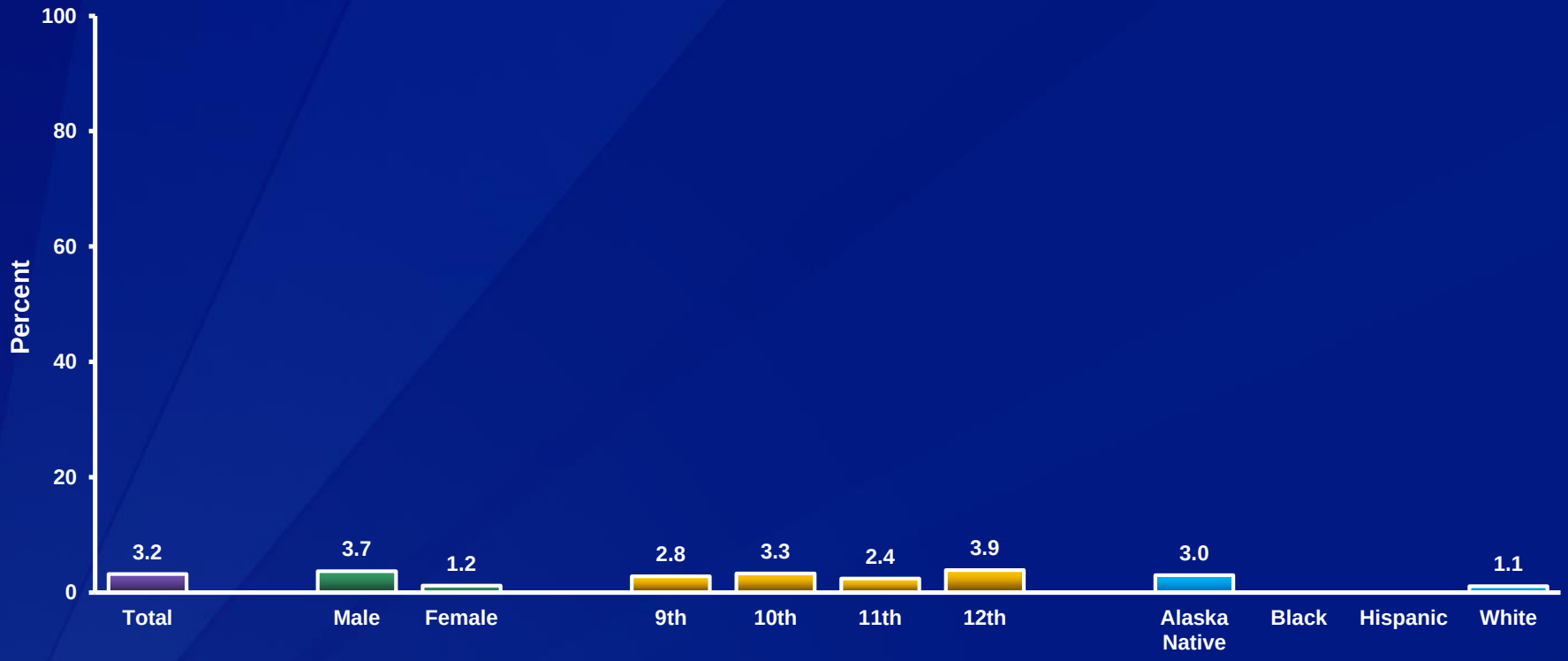
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

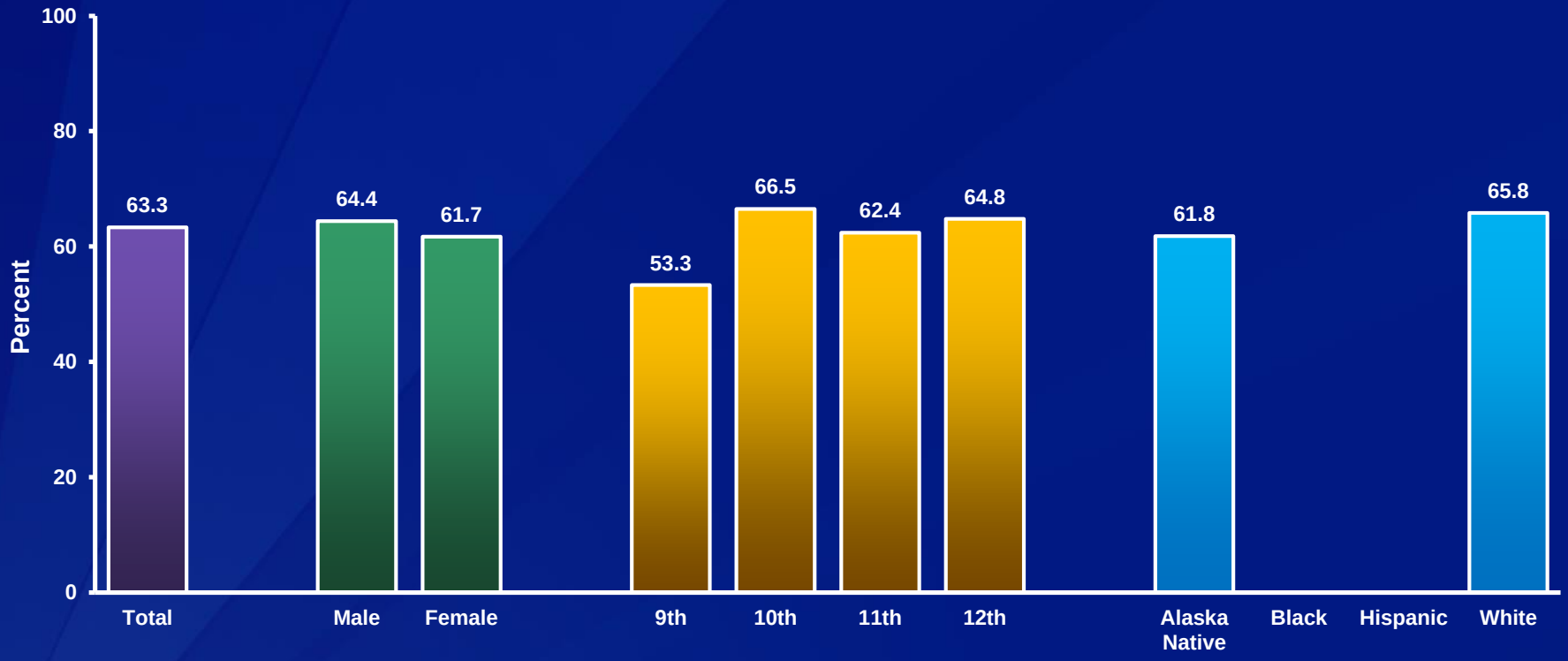
Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QNSPDRK2

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



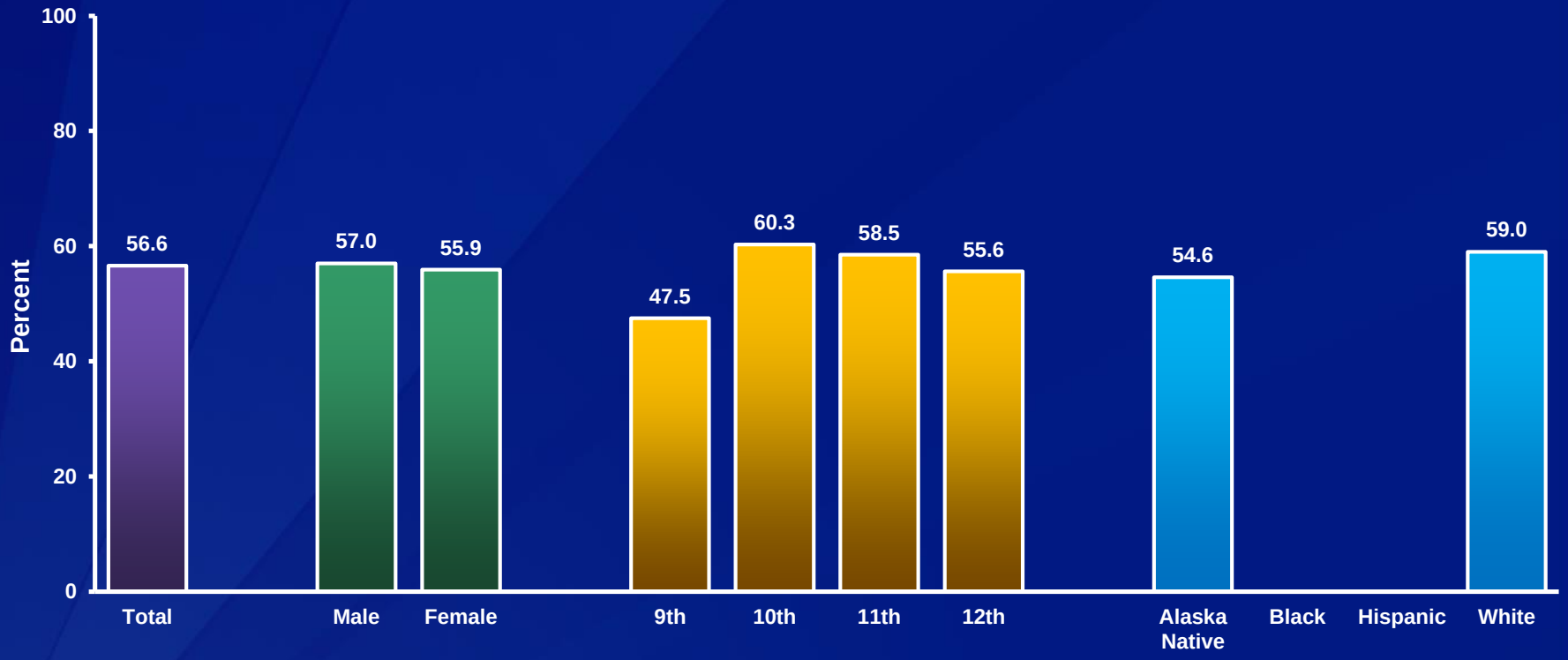
*Not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



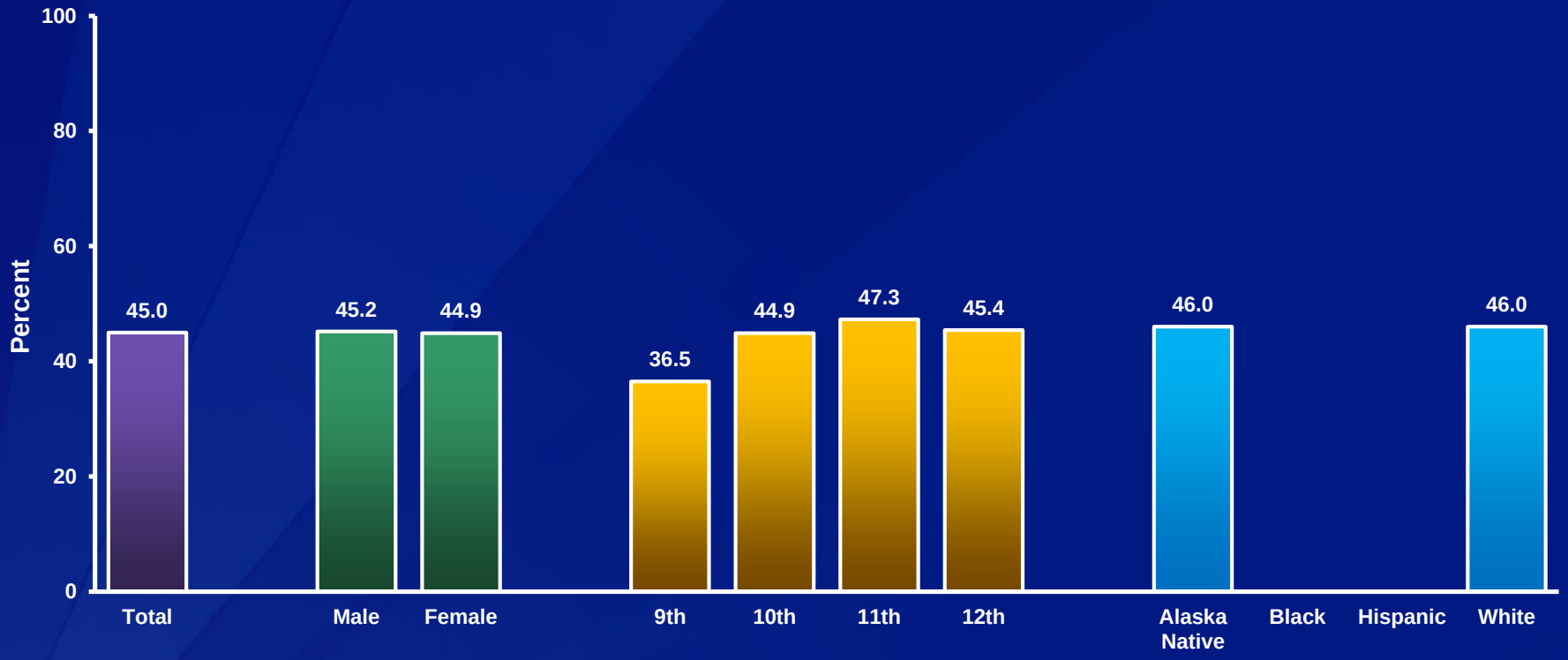
*During the 7 days before the survey
†10th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†10th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.